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PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON MISSILES FORWARD-BASED SYSTEMS

LD150834 Moscow TASS in English 0755 GMT 15 Jul 80

["PRAVDA Editorial"]-TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, July 15, TASS--Follows full text of PRAVDA editorial headlined "For Sake of Peoples' Security."

"During the recent Moscow talks between the leaders of the USSR and the FRG, it will be recalled, a highly important place was held by questions of military detente and a limitation of armaments, first and foremost, as applied to the situation on the European Continent.

Guided by the broad interests of peace and security, the Soviet side took another initiative aimed at overcoming the dangerous situation obtaining as a result of the decision adopted by NATO late last year on the manufacture and the deployment in Western Europe of new American medium-range missiles in addition to the American nuclear forward-based means already available there.

The Soviet initiative was met with approval and enlisted broad support from the public and many governments not only of European but also of other countries. It is rightly regarded as another manifestation of the consistent and constructive line of the USSR, prompted by concern for preventing another spiral of the arms race, for preventing subversion of detente in Europe.

At the same time it must be noted that someone in the West seeks to misinterpret the position of the Soviet Union, to distort the meaning of its latest proposals. Matters have gone to the lengths of alleging that the Soviet Union 'reconciled' itself to last year's NATO decision and agreed supposedly to enter into negotiations now virtually on the terms proposed by the West--to limit these talks to a discussion factually only of medium-range Soviet missiles, while leaving in force the decisions on the deployment of new American missiles in Europe.

Nothing can be more remote from the truth than such assertions.

It is common knowledge that the Soviet Union last autumn proposed that talks be held on the question of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe expressing at the same time readiness to reduce the number of its means of this category if no American medium-range means would be additionally deployed in Western Europe. Today, too, the Soviet Union firmly believes that the road it suggested then is the best from the viewpoint of the interests of peace and security and the task of curbing the arms race.

This Soviet proposal remains in force. To implement it, it is required only to restore the state of things that existed prior to the adoption of NATO's above-mentioned decision which is aimed at changing the established approximate equilibrium of forces in favour of the West. All this Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, too, was told in Moscow.

The Soviet Union regards as another possible variant of a solution to matters concerning medium-range armaments--and this is also known to NATO countries--a version when the above-mentioned arms would be the subject not of separate talks but would be discussed within the framework of negotiations on the third stage of strategic arms limitation (SALT III) after the SALT II treaty enters into force.

This way, however, proved blocked in practice, too, since the USA postponed for an indefinite time the ratification of the SALT II treaty and at the same started implementing plans to produce its new missiles for deployment in Western Europe.

No one should have any doubt that the Soviet Union will not allow anyone to talk to it in a language of force. The Soviet Union and its allies are capable of taking appropriate reply measures to restore the equilibrium and dampen the ardour of those who entertain illusions about achieving military superiority.

But the Soviet Union has always proceeded and proceeds from the understanding that the arms race is the way which leads not to stronger security of states, but on the contrary to an increase in military danger, and to a heightening of international tensions.

This is why, striving to break the knot which was tightened by those who would like to bring the world back to cold-war times, the Soviet Union came out with the new proposal.

If the first of the variations set forth above bears in mind separate talks only on the existing medium-range armaments of the sides, and the second envisages inclusion of this category of arms as a subject of future SALT III talks, according to the latest Soviet proposal they refer to such talks at which questions would be discussed simultaneously and organically connected concerning both medium-range nuclear missile weapons in Europe and the already existing American forward-based nuclear means. These talks could be opened without waiting for ratification of the SALT II treaty but any understanding which might be reached at them would be implemented only after the entry into force of this treaty.

To raise questions of an interconnected discussion of medium-range armaments and American forward-based nuclear means is lawful because of the factual state of affairs and the necessity of observing the principle of equal security of sides, bearing in mind the overall military-strategic balance between the USSR and the United States.

The Soviet Union cannot and is not going to ignore the fact that large quantities of American nuclear means, which can hit the territory of the USSR and its allies, are already in Europe and near it.

These are planes, carrying nuclear weapons and stationed at airbases in a number of West European countries. Relying on a broad network of such air bases in Western Europe, the United States has the possibility of considerably increasing there the already large number of its carrier planes in a brief span of time.

These are also planes, carrying nuclear weapons, on board American aircraft carriers from which these planes can reach the territory of the USSR and its allies.

These are also American missile-carrying submarines, placed at the disposal of the European NATO Command. The use by these and other American submarines of forward bases in Europe substantially increases their possibility of being on battle positions.

Thus, hundreds upon hundreds of various American carriers of nuclear weapons and bases at which they are deployed are involved. The Soviet Union has always borne in mind this aspect of the strategic situation in Europe, directly affecting its security and the security of its allies. All the more so it would be naive to believe that the USSR will act differently in conditions when the United States seeks to deploy another 600 of its new medium-range missiles on the European Continent in addition to the above-mentioned nuclear means.

The above-said makes absolutely obvious the principled difference between the latest Soviet proposal and the position of the West, essentially aimed at giving the United States and the NATO unilateral military advantages. And it is to no purpose for someone trying to prove the opposite, that the USSR supposedly agrees to this position. This is a waste of efforts.

Leonid Brezhnev, speaking at the dinner for FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, declared: 'In the face of more and more new attempts to whip up the arms race, we appeal to the West with the urgent request to stop, to put aside programmes of various sorts for 'rearmament,' to refrain from the development of new types and systems of weapons, whether missiles, neutron bombs, chemical weapons or any other kind.'

The latest Soviet proposal is directed at attaining precisely these aims. Practical deeds will show whether the United States and the other NATO countries are ready to solve the problems that have arisen on a constructive basis, in the interests of peace and security."

KORNILOV DISCUSSES USSR PROPOSALS ON EUROPEAN ARMS

LD141211 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 12 Jul 80 p 3

[Observer Yuriy Kornilov "International Review": "Following the Course of Peace, the Course of Detente"]

[Text] The world today remains an arena of acute and tense struggle. But no matter how complex and contradictory might be the mosaic of events rocking our world there is every reason for saying that the basic trend of world development--the trend toward normalization of the political climate--is clearly and distinctly evident even today.

The relaxation and easing of tension did not arise spontaneously. These historical achievements were possible as a result of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries placing their mighty potential in the scales of peace. Peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems strengthened in the detente process and acquired specific economic and political content, the cold war clearly abated and favorable objective prerequisites were created for the solution of disputes and international conflicts by means of a just, peaceful settlement.

In terms of strengthening and deepening detente and transforming it into an irreversible and all-embracing process there is no task more important than that of halting the arms race unleashed by imperialism. The Soviet Union and its friends and allies consistently and purposefully advocate an end to material preparation for war which is being accelerated. Convincing evidence of this is provided by the results of the recent Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee conference. Further evidence of this is the broad complex of peace-loving Soviet initiatives covering practically the entire range of military detente problems--from reducing military confrontation between states and limiting conventional armaments to total nuclear disarmament. Our country tirelessly stresses the grave danger to peace posed by the arms race unleashed by the imperialist forces and the U.S. and NATO decision to deploy the new American nuclear missiles in a number of West European countries and urgently appeals again and again to the West to halt and put aside the various "arms upgrading" programs and renounce the creation of new types and systems of weapons--neutron, chemical and any other weapons.

Further convincing evidence of the USSR's love of peace and good will and of its determination not to let the current tension develop into a major tragedy are the ideas and proposals put forward by our country during the 30 June-1 July Soviet-West German summit talks in Moscow. Confirming its stance on the most correct ways of solving the question of medium-range weapons in Europe and guided by the broad interests of peace and security, the Soviet Union proposed the discussion begin on the question of medium-range nuclear missiles simultaneously and in conjunction with the question of American nuclear forward-based facilities. [paragraph continues]

This means that the possible accords on these questions can only be implemented after the Soviet-American SALT II treaty comes into force. At the same time, the Soviet side expounded a number of concrete ideas in connection with the Vienna talks on the actual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe in order to impart new impetus to the elaboration of mutual acceptable solutions.

The Soviet-West German talks in Moscow made a great international impact. Prominent state and public figures in various countries and the press stress that the results of the Soviet-West German summit talks are a substantial contribution to consolidating peace and security, note the importance of direct contacts between states at summit level, especially at times when the world situation is beset by complications, and point out that detente in Europe and beyond is just as necessary to the Western states, including the United States, as it is to the socialist countries and the Soviet Union.

At the same time, there was a "response" of a different kind in the West, Certain imperialist circles, clearly not interested in easing tension, are trying to portray the Soviet initiatives as a "maneuver," are saying that American forward-based nuclear facilities "should not" be made the subject of talks and are trying to cast doubts on the peace-loving nature of the Soviet proposals. Moreover, they stubbornly ignore the fundamental fact that there currently exists a military balance of forces and it is precisely this state of affairs which is not to the liking of the current U.S. administration which has set a course toward achieving military superiority over the USSR at all costs.

What is there to say about this? One thing alone: If the NATO countries really want productive talks on curbing the arms race then these talks, honest and just talks, are possible; our country is not seeking military superiority; its only strategic doctrine, past, present and future, is a defensive one and it is prepared to limit and prohibit on a mutual basis, by agreement with other states, any type of weapon, without, of course, prejudicing anyone's security, and on conditions of complete reciprocity of the states possessing the arms in question. At the same time, the imperialist circles who champion the "position of strength" policy must also get it firmly into their heads that any attempts by the United States and the NATO bloc to destroy strategic parity in order to try to converse with the socialist states in the language of diktat are absolutely senseless and futile. If the United States deploys extra American missiles in Western Europe the Soviet Union and its allies--and this was stressed most clearly during the Soviet-West German talks in Moscow--will make every effort to restore the disrupted balance.

Soviet people and all who cherish peace are perfectly aware that imperialist forces hostile to the cause and spirit of detente have by no means laid down their weapons--they are trying hard to make the locomotive of history travel along the rails of militarism and the arms race, toward a world disaster. In the last 10 years the states which are members of the aggressive NATO bloc have spent more than $1.3 trillion for military purposes and one-half of it was spent in the years when the political conditions had already emerged for limiting arms and reducing military expenditure. Washington is using pressure, blackmail and arm-twisting in an earnest attempt to force its NATO partners into a further military budget spiral. The United States and its allies are continuing the "undeclared war" against sovereign Afghanistan and Washington is building up the American military presence in the Persian Gulf zone and the Indian Ocean.

But the times when imperialism was able to dictate to sovereign countries and peoples have passed; they are gone forever! The whole of postwar history demonstrates that there is only one reasonable way of developing East-West relations--the path of equal security and equitable cooperation in all spheres. As for the Soviet land, it remains loyal to the fundamental Leninist principle of its peace-loving foreign policy and is resolved to continue along this path and do all it can to surmount and eliminate the obstacles on it. The ball is now in the West's court. The Soviet Union expects the governments of Western states to show a sense of responsibility and to respond in the spirit of good will to the new Soviet initiatives which are in keeping with the vital interests of the peoples of Europe and the whole world.

THEATER NUCLEAR FORCES TALKS OFFER 'REAFFIRMS REALISM'

LD150935 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 28, 11 Jul 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Which Way the Scales Tip"]

[Text] No one has yet invented scales to make it possible to determine the effect of political talks. That remark made by L.I. Brezhnev at the end of the 2-day meeting between the leaders of the Soviet Union and the FRG certainly applies to those political pundits in the West who, even before but especially since the start of the talks, set about determining, with the aid of their propaganda weights, who might "win" and who might "lose" from the outcome of the Moscow talks. Incidentally, this has happened before: Over the talks between the FRG and the USSR in 1970, over the historic meeting of 35 countries' statesmen in Helsinki and in other instances also....

But life itself teaches that when talks are conducted on a basis of cooperation and harmony, with regard for mutual interests in and in the common interests of peace, both sides gain. The Moscow dialogue is evidence of this. The question is: Did just one side gain when, under conditions of the deterioration in the international situation and of the existence of substantial divergences on a number of issues, the meeting participants stated as a result of the talks that they regard the relaxation of tension as necessary, possible and useful? Did just one side "gain" when as a result of the talks the USSR and FRG reaffirmed the previously elaborated constructive principles of bilateral relations and adopted a mutually advantageous long-term program of the main directions of cooperation in the economic and industrial sphere?

Of course, those results do not fit into the "political boycotts" scheme that, following Mr Brzezinski's example, people have now often begun to employ in the practice of international relations. But who has proved that this dangerous scheme is an "ultimate truth"? The world has much more reliable reference points. They were determined by states of both social systems in Helsinki and in other important documents based on the principle of peaceful coexistence. It is no accident that the need to consistently develop the cause of Helsinki was reaffirmed in Moscow.

However, the significance of the Moscow talks is not determined by those important factors alone. Vital issues of strengthening peace and curbing the arms race were touched on during the talks. It was in precisely this crucial sphere of international relations in our era that the Soviet Union put forward a number of new ideas and proposals. Reaffirming its previously stated stance regarding the most correct ways of resolving the issue of medium-range nuclear missile weapons in Europe and guided by the broad interests of peace and security, the Soviet side expressed its readiness to agree to another possibility [variant]. [paragraph continues]

The Soviet Union could discuss this issue even before ratification of the SALT II treaty. Not only medium-range weapons, but also American forward-based nuclear weapons must be discussed in the process. The two problems must be discussed simultaneously, in organic connection. Of course, the possible accords on these issues can be implemented only after the entry into force of the SALT II treaty. Specific observations were also made in connection with the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

After considering the results of the talks, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers had every reason to state that they "are a substantial contribution to consolidating peace and security and improving the international climate." And if the world public's reaction is to be generalized, it can be said without exaggeration that the new ideas voiced in Moscow have not only attracted universal attention but have also become the subject of serious discussion in leading Western political circles. Of course, as Chancellor H. Schmidt noted in his 3 July government statement, everyone realizes that the new talks will be "difficult and protracted," but they are necessary.

The old truth that, if you sincerely desire to strengthen peace, it is possible to solve the most complex issues is being borne out over and over again. There can be no deadlock situations in a realistic policy, unless of course they are created artificially, L.I. Brezhnev said. The Soviet Union has reaffirmed its realism by suggesting to the West that the deadlock situation created by militarist circles seeking to start a new twist of the arms race be overcome. A real opportunity to avert the dangerous turn that is developing because of NATO's policy is now being created. There is the opportunity to strengthen European security and to give Europe new impetus for peaceful cooperation. That is the way the scales are tipping.

AMBASSADOR TARASOV ON LATEST SOVIET MBFR OFFER

LD111419 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jul 80 p 5

[Dispatch by correspondent I. Melnikov under the rubric "At the Vienna Talks": "An Important Initiative"]

[Text] Vienna, 10 July--The latest session of the talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe, in which representatives from 19 countries are participating, was held today. It has aroused heightened interest here. As journalists were informed at a press conference held immediately after the session, the USSR delegation officially submitted important new proposals on behalf of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states directly involved in the talks.

These proposals, head of the Soviet delegation Ambassador N.K. Tarasov said, bear witness to the socialist states' immutable desire to speed up the protracted Vienna talks and to give new impetus to the elaboration of mutually acceptable solutions. At the recent Moscow talks between the USSR and FRG leaders L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, reaffirmed the Soviet Union's firm desire to achieve settlements at the Vienna talks which accord with the principle of undiminished security for both sides and declared the USSR's readiness to do everything in its power to make the Vienna talks more active and constructive.

Setting out the gist of the new proposals, the USSR delegation head pointed out that the socialist countries feel it imperative to center the main efforts on working out an agreement on the first stage, a key element in which is the reduction of Soviet and U.S. troops in central Europe.

Taking into account the actual numerical strength of Soviet and U.S. troops in the region, they propose a reduction at the first stage of 20,000 Soviet and 13,000 U.S. servicemen. They do not envisage including among the contingents to be reduced in line with a future agreement those Soviet servicemen whose unilateral withdrawal from the GDR is currently in progress and will be completed in the very near future. Moreover, the socialist countries have proposed a compromise procedure for maintaining the collective levels of the troop strengths of both military-political alliances in central Europe which would be established as a result of the two stages of the reduction. The new proposals' chief merit lies in the fact that they establish clear-cut reference points for elaborating and concluding agreements on the first stage and provide a firm foundation for subsequently achieving a broader agreement. The proposals submitted are organically linked with the declaration adopted in May of this year by the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. The readiness voiced in it by the socialist states to endeavor to find solutions leading to a reduction in the level of military confrontation in central Europe has now been translated into clear-cut proposals. The Soviet delegation expressed the hope that the Western countries will respond in the spirit of good will to the socialist countries' new initiative.

SHISHLIN DISCUSSES NEW SOVIET ARMS PROPOSALS

LD142210 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Tex] The USSR's new proposals at the Vienna negotiations have attracted wide attention. In the "latest news" commentary, Nikolay Shishlin, international affairs journalist, is at the microphone:

First of all, the factual side of the matter. The Soviet initiative--which is supported by the other socialist countries participating in the Vienna negotiations on reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe--consists of the following: The Soviet Union proposes that at the first stage, the number of Soviet forces in central Europe should be cut by 20,000, and the number of U.S. forces in central Europe should be cut by 13,000. The Soviet Union does not, in addition, count in this number those 20,000 which unilaterally, as an act of good will, have already been withdrawn by the Soviet Union from the territory of the GDR, as well as those 1,000 tanks which were also stipulated for withdrawal. Such is the factual proposal of the Soviet Union: A proposal which is undoubtedly a major one, made to facilitate the real emergence in the Vienna negotiations of some sort of confident, even respiration. And this proposal is of course linked with the Soviet Union's general line aimed at normalizing international relations, at strengthening the process of relaxation of tension, supplementing political relaxation of tension with military relaxation of tension. What has been the West's reaction to our initiative? The reaction has so far been restrained, to put it bluntly. This restraint corresponds to that political position, to that political logic by which the United States and its NATO partners are governed when they make decisions on increasing the arms of the North Atlantic bloc, when they make decisions to equip the NATO armed forces with new weapons systems. But I should like to stress that the Soviet Union's proposal cannot be classed even by Western ideologists as a mere propaganda gesture. This is an absolutely specific proposal, a specific step, just as the position of the Soviet Union on the talks concerning medium-range missiles in Europe is no propaganda gesture. These talks can be started to discuss these problems of medium-range missiles in organic coordination with forward-based facilities at U.S. disposal in Europe. These Soviet proposals, like other initiatives of the socialist countries, are indeed the consistent line of the socialist states aimed at overcoming the present fracture in international relations.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION--QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD112140 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1015 GMT 11 Jul 80

["International Situation--Questions and Answers" program presented by Valeriy Kosovan, with Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin, international affairs journalist; Anatoliy Andreyevich Krasikov, TASS observer]

[Excerpts] [Kosovan] Greetings, respected comrades. I shall begin today's program as usual with a short review of the letters we have received. First of all I would like to note the broad response aroused among our listeners by the new Soviet proposals in the sphere of medium-range nuclear missile weapons.

Soviet Proposals

As is known they were put forward by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the talks with Helmut Schmidt, FRG chancellor. The results of the talks, writes (Sergey Petrovich Kulik) from Moscow, are an important contribution to the strengthening of peace and security, to the improvement of the international climate and to the further development of relations between the USSR and FRG. (Yakov Tikhonovich Makarov), from the village of Krivozerka, Penzaskaya Oblast, calls this initiative contemporary and important. The Soviet Union, writes the author of the letter, has once again focused attention on the questions of strengthening peace and international security, curbing the arms race and disarmament.

Respected comrades, we have shown your letters to Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin, international affairs journalist, a regular participant in our programs. Over to you, Oleg Nikolayevich.

[Anichkin] Indeed, very great interest has been shown in this meeting. And certain aspects of it explain this phenomenon. First of all, the meeting took place in conditions when the atmosphere of international relations is very complicated and tense and the results of the talks had to give the reply as to whether the policy of detente and its mechanism of resolving disputed problems by means of talks and political consultations between state leaders could withstand the test. The answer, as you know, was positive.

In spite of the increasingly complicated nature of the international situation and the existence of considerable differences on a number of questions, as a result of the talks both sides stated with all certainty that they consider the relaxation of tension essential, possible and useful. The joint communique on the Moscow meeting expressed the will to ensure in every way that detente should be the leading tendency in international relations and that there is no sensible alternative to peaceful and equal cooperation between states. Naturally, this cannot but arouse satisfaction.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, a great response was aroused throughout the world by the Soviet proposals on talks on medium-range nuclear missiles. What can be said about this?

[Anichkin] I would like to look at this right away. The ideas and proposals put forward by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the talks with Schmidt to a considerable extent explained the appearance of extensive reactions to the results of the Moscow meeting. Considerable attention at the talks was given to the prospects of reaching an understanding on questions concerning medium-range weapons, and it must be said that the Soviet Union took a step which demonstrates the strivings of our state to avert the dangerous development of events in connection with the NATO decision on the production and deployment of American medium-range missiles on the territory of a number of countries of Western Europe.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, I think that it is worth recalling the contents of the new Soviet initiative.

[Anichkin] The Soviet proposal, as it is set out in the document of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and USSR Council of Ministers consists of the following, and I quote:

Having confirmed its position, set out earlier, regarding the most correct ways of solving the issue of medium-range weapons in Europe, the Soviet side, guided by the broad interests of peace and security, proposed that a start be made on discussing the matter of medium-range nuclear missiles simultaneously and in organic connection with the question of American forward-based nuclear weapons. At the same time it is envisaged that possible accords on these issues can be implemented only after the Soviet-American Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty comes into force.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, I would now like to ask you to answer the following questions: (Ivan Afanasiyevich Sidorenko) from Sumskaya Oblast, (Petr Stepanovich Konovalov) from Kirov ask: What was the essence of the Soviet position before the adoption of the NATO decision of last December on medium-range missiles? Also, the writer of a large number of letters, for example (Kapelov) from Leningrad, (Andrey Yevgeniyevich Zakharov) from Karaganda, ask for an explanation of the meaning of American forward-based weapons.

[Anichkin] These questions are quite natural and it follows naturally that they should arise. Before the NATO decision the Soviet Union proposed that talks should begin on medium-range missiles in the situation then pertaining, without putting into motion the whole mechanism for the production and deployment of the new American medium-range missile weapons in Western Europe. The NATO leaders in essence did not reply to this proposal. They had no justifiable, reasonable answer to the question: What is the point of first creating a new type of weapons, expending colossal resources, then deploying them in Western Europe and then holding talks on eliminating them?

The Westerners then uttered incantations that as a result of the modernization of the corresponding Soviet medium-range weapons West Europe was undefended and that, as they express it, it needed additional arms, and so on. This is how they justified the decision on new American medium-range missiles--cruise missiles and Pershing-II. In this, they deliberately left aside the American so-called forward-based weapons.

It must be said that the United States has more than once avoided discussion, at the Soviet-American talks on weapons limitation, of these nuclear missile weapons aimed at the USSR and the countries of the Warsaw Pact. The forward-based weapons, or as they are still called, NATO theater nuclear forces, are an important component in the United States and NATO's Joint Armed Forces in addition to the strategic offensive weapons. These weapons include nuclear weapon carriers comprising the American deck-based aircraft, that is on aircraft-carriers in the Mediterranean Sea and western Atlantic, Poseidon missiles on U.S. submarines assigned to NATO. In the past 10-12 years, the quantity of nuclear munitions deployed in Western Europe and also means of delivering them have doubled. If one places all of this, as it were, on the scales of the strategic situation, then it turns out that the NATO countries have no need for additional arms. It is a question of something entirely different. The United States is seeking an increase in NATO's nuclear arsenal and is seeking to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union. That is the essence of the problem. The grounds for the Soviet initiatives are quite logical. It is quite justifiable and logical to link the talks on medium-range missiles with American forward-based weapons and with the SALT II Treaty.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, the Soviet proposals note that possible understanding on medium-range missiles could be implemented only after the SALT II Treaty comes into force.

[Anichkin] Quite right. Only after the ratification of the treaty.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, the American administration, in particular President Carter, states that they continue to come out for the necessity of ratification. They talk of their adherence to the SALT II Treaty. But what of this? Our listeners, in particular (Mikhail Stepanovich Rastorchuk) from Dnepropetrovsk, (Vladimir Nikolayevich Zaprudnyy) from the Moscow region and a number of other writers quite rightly write that as yet the White House has done nothing tangible to bring ratification any closer.

[Anichkin] They assert that at present the climate is not suitable for the treaty to be approved in the Senate, allegedly because of the events connected with Afghanistan. But these circumstances did not exist even before the Afghan events. And the treaty is equally necessary to the Soviet Union and to the United States and it should be put into force regardless of the state of relations between the two countries. This, by the way, has always been admitted by the American side as well. Ratification of the SALT II Treaty would open up prospects for the next round of talks on limiting strategic armaments at the third stage.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, how can one assess the response abroad to the Soviet proposals?

[Anichkin] We have already touched on this in part. Primarily, one should pay attention to the statement by FRG Chancellor Schmidt in the Bundestag about the results of his talks in Moscow. He noted that the new Soviet proposals strengthen his opinion on the necessity of holding talks on medium-range missiles. They are not only essential, he said, they are also possible, although they will be difficult and long. As far as American reaction is concerned, this was expressed to a certain extent by President Carter. He said that the Soviet proposals deserve discussion. If the list of weapons which the Soviet side wishes to include in the agenda of talks on disarmament, he said, is just and balanced then the United States will seriously review the question of commencing talks. Quite a cautious reaction, is it not?

[Kosovan] Indeed so. But can one still regard such a reaction as hopeful?

[Anichkin] One can. However, there is one point which is somewhat worrying. In the past few days the American propaganda organs seem to have been wishing as it were to belittle the significance of the Soviet initiative. Many assertions are being made that they are unclear and aimed at creating a split among the Western allies. It is being written that the Soviet Union would like to introduce limitations on the United States to which it could not agree and so on. In brief, it is a question of creating an atmosphere in which the possibility of holding meetings and talks would be restricted and impaired. This is an old approach and it is well known where it might lead.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, could you sum up the prospects for holding talks on medium-range missiles?

[Anichkin] It seems to me that it is too early to discuss this now. I would like to stress the following: the Soviet Union is displaying a genuinely principled and consistent attitude, restraint and resolve, defending and conducting a policy of preserving peace. The Soviet Union thinks the governments of the Western states should display a sense of responsibility and in a spirit of good will should reply to the new Soviet initiatives which are in accord with the interests of peace.

[Kosovan] Thank you, Oleg Nikolayevich.

Muslim Minority in PRC

[Kosovan] I have before me a letter from (Nikolay Petrovich Solodov) in China. The author of the letter writes there are dozens of ethnic groups, including some of the Muslim faith. What are these groups, the author of the letter writes? We are also asked about this by Comrade (Kuznetsov), (Grigoriy Ivanovich Ryabov) of Alma-Ata, and others.

It should be said that an interest in Islam has suddenly arisen in China. Propaganda publications and radio programs, primarily those intended for countries with Muslim populations, abound with material on the happy life of those peoples in China who are of the Islamic faith. These are the Dungan, Uighurs, Kazakhs, Uzbeks, Kirghiz, Tajiks and others. True, they do make passing mention of the events of recent years, of the oppression of the Islamic believers during the period of the Cultural Revolution and the barbarous attacks by the Hongweibin which took place in the areas where Muslims live, in Xinjiang, the Uighur autonomous region, in Hobei and Yunnan provinces, and elsewhere.

But these modest admissions are drowned in a sea of material about the wonderful life of the Muslim peoples of China. It seems that the Beijing leadership is concerned with nothing other than the welfare of the Muslims. On every possible occasion, the Beijing leaders hasten to demonstrate their sympathies with the 13 million Muslims, who according to the latest Chinese figures, live in the PRC, and with the Muslim world in general. All this is just for show. The heirs of Mao Zedong have indeed begun to take a more cautious line in questions concerning nationalities and religions, but in fact their chauvinist policy toward national minorities in China has not changed. The Chinese leaders, as is known, have long departed from the Marxist-Leninist solution of the nationalities question, which provides, primarily, for the right of a nation to self-determination. Beijing has refused this right to the non-Han peoples, that is non-Chinese, including the Muslims.

The journal HONGQI recently published a speech Zhou Enlai, delivered in 1957. In this speech, the right of nations to self-determination was proclaimed not to be in accordance with the historical conditions in the country. The creation of autonomous administrative units was really only fiction, since the Chinese kept all the ruling positions in them. These regions continue to be inundated with Chinese immigrants, while the native inhabitants are gradually being forced out to sparsely inhabited areas. Zinjiang is an example of this, where until not long ago, the Uighurs comprised the vast majority of the multinational population. The American sinologist Owen Latimer, who visited this autonomous region in the early seventies, notes that the percentage of the Uighur population there had fallen by 1973, as compared with 1949, from 90 percent to 50 percent, and the number of Chinese had risen in the same period almost to 3,000 [as heard] people. According to other data, there are now 6 million Chinese living in Zinjiang. The British paper FINANCIAL TIMES noted quite recently that Beijing plans to bring the population of its northwestern border area to 100 million. This means that the entire Uighur people face the threat of becoming a negligible national minority in their own land.

The process of the forcible assimilation of the non-Han, that is non-Chinese peoples, whom the Maoists want to deprive of their national history and individuality, is encroaching in every way on their cultural development. The most convincing proof of the chauvinistic approach of the Beijing leaders to the non-Chinese, including Muslim, peoples of the PRC is the propaganda for the unscientific, absurd concept of the single Chinese nation. Beijing propaganda persistently repeats, as the Chiang Kaishek chauvinists used to do, that all the non-Han peoples of China are branches of the single Chinese people. In practice, this policy is shown in contempt for their language, religion and customs. In 1975, in Yunnan Province, the Muslims demonstrated against a ban on the holding of religious ceremonies. The authorities, the Hong Kong journal ASIA WEEK wrote, took harsh vengeance on them; hundreds of Muslims were killed. Very recently, there have again been reports of the persecution of Muslims in this province. On this occasion, the pretext for oppression was the fact that local people had visited the mosque, which, in the opinion of the authorities was distracting them too much from active participation in production.

The present Beijing leaders try to create the illusion that they have turned over a new leaf in the matter of relations with the Muslims. But they will hardly succeed in this endeavor. It is obviously dictated by short-term considerations: The need to flirt with Islam. This cannot conceal the main thing, that the Beijing leaders have inherited from the chauvinists of previous centuries an attitude of contempt for barbarians.

Why does Beijing need this pretty picture of the happy life of the people of China who profess Islam? For whom is it intended? The authorities are trying to present in a light favorable to Beijing the situation of the national minorities in China. But the main reason for the suddenly aroused love for the Muslim peoples lies elsewhere. The Beijing strategists have begun toward the Near and Middle East, wanting the key to the oil-rich Muslim countries. This is why they dress up in the mantle of defenders of Islam.

Situation in Spain, Angola

[Kosovan] We regularly receive letters from our listeners asking about the political situation in some country or other.

Recently we have accumulated a whole stock of letters asking about the situation in Spain. These are (Aleksandr Ivanovich Kruglikov) of Moscow, (Sergey Ivanovich Ostapenko) of Kiev, (Nikolay Vasilyevich Shumskikh) of Sochi, and many many others. We got on the telephone to Madrid, where Anatoliy Andreyevich Krasikov, a TASS observer who is a regular participant in our program, is currently and asked him to answer the letters we have received. We recorded our conversation on tape and we shall now play it for you. [Begin recording]

[Kosovan] Anatoliy Andreyevich, what is your view of the situation in Spain, which has recently been literally in the grip of a wave of terrorism?

[Krasikov] It is very complex. As you rightly say, the wave of terrorism has literally washed over Spain. During the last week of June, eight acts of terrorism were perpetrated here. The bomb explosions are still going on. The vast majority of the acts of terrorism have taken place in the mass tourism zones, visited both by the local Spaniards and by foreigners. This is primarily the Costa del Sol, that is the south eastern part of the country, washed by the warm waters of the Mediterranean, the exploits of the terrorists were prepared and implemented more or less according to a single script, one like another. A time bomb is placed in a hotel or other places normally visited by a large number of tourists. Then unknown people telephone newspaper editors or even the police to say where the explosion will take place. This warning is passed on to the place where the danger to people's lives has arisen and the tourists hasten to leave the threatened zone. A few minutes later, the bomb actually does go off, and the police are left only to conclude that the bomb was not a joke.

For many years now, Spain has been a country visited by many tourists. The number of foreign tourists every year exceeds the total population of the country. The tourist industry has become one of the major sources of foreign currency for the state. Last year, for instance, foreign tourism brought $6 billion to Spain, and this year, in the first 5 months alone, over 10 million people have visited here. A particularly high number of tourist groups comes here for summer vacations. Therefore the creation of this dangerous situation in the tourist centers is striking a considerable blow at the country's economy and at the same time is bringing a lot of international publicity. The explosions on the Costa del Sol are now being written about in all the international papers. And thus the attention of the world public, one way and another, is drawn to what is happening in Spain.

The responsibility for all, or almost all, these acts of terrorism has been claimed by the underground organization of the Basque nationalists, the ETA. This is an organization which calls itself leftwing and preaches the idea of some sort of Basque national socialism. It should be recalled that the Basque land, or Euskadi, is in the north of Spain and south of France. During the Franco years, the Basques were subjected to harsh national oppression. However, in recent years, they have obtained quite broad autonomy, at any rate in the Spanish part of Euskadi. They already have their own provincial parliament, which in turn has set up an autonomous government for the province. But the terrorist [word indistinct] of this organization think that the solution of the Basque question has not yet been reached.

They demand the accession to Euskadi of the neighboring Spanish Province of Navarre, where there is a mixed population including Basques. Some representatives of the nationalists say that they will not be satisfied until Euskadi gains complete independence as a separate state, which according to their conception will include both the Spanish and French regions of Euskadi.

The Spanish press has stressed more than once that no small role in the spread of terrorism beyond the Pyrenees has been and is being played by the U.S. special services, which have an interest in keeping the situation in Spain unstable. Why? Because they believe that if they can do this, Madrid will always need assistance from across the ocean, and it will be easier, probably, to make them agree to tie the country to the chariot of the aggressive North Atlantic alliance. In exerting pressure to this end, the United States does not always act openly. Rather, it always tries, as far as possible, to act through frontmen. The cousin of the king of Spain, Don Gonzalez y Borbon, said 2 days ago that according to data he has gathered by research considerable sums of money are reaching the accounts of the ultraright and ultraleft, terrorists, via a widespread network of secret gambling houses. That is, these organizations are nourished from one common source. This report confirms once again that the ultrarightists and ultraleftists are acting in Spain today in fact as allies and not as rivals. [end recording]

[Kosovan] Dmitriy Rifanov, a Moscow listener, asks about the activity of the splittist grouping the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA].

UNITA bandits who have been driven out of the People's Republic of Angola are still being used by Western countries and South African racists in order to try to destabilize the situation in that country which in 1975 finally liberated itself from the Portuguese colonial yoke.

The UNITA splittists act from bases which are located on the territory of South African-occupied Namibia. Moreover, the Pretoria authorities have sent to Jonas Savimbi, the leader of this grouping, units of their own army composed of Africans. All of these actions are coordinated within the framework of support for the UNITA splittists by Western countries. The major part of the arms which are used by the counterrevolutionaries are delivered by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

There are also other sources. Thus the Angolan Embassy in France issued a statement for the press about new provocations against the country which were being prepared. It notes that among the West German industrial and financial circles, especially those connected with the reactionary CSU party, a campaign has begun for the collection of funds for the purchase of arms and military equipment for UNITA. No small role in the support for the subversive activity against Angola is played by Beijing. This is shown, in particular, by one of the statements by Brzezinski, assistant to the U.S. President for national security affairs, during his 1978 visit to China. He stated, touching plans concerning Angola, that Beijing should do what the U.S. Congress forbade the U.S. Government to do. All of this bears witness to an extensive plot by the West against People's Angola in order to hamper that country's movement along the path of progress and social transformations.

ISLAMIC CONFERENCE FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING ENDS IN AMMAN

LD131944 Moscow TASS in English 1924 GMT 13 Jul 80

[Text] Amman, July 13, TASS--The extraordinary conference of foreign ministers of the member countries of the Organization of the Islamic Conference has closed here. The conference has adopted a final statement saying that it is impossible to establish a just peace in the Middle East without full and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from all the occupied Arab territories, in the first place from Jerusalem, as well as without the exercise of the inalienable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including its right to self-determination and creation of its own independent state. The document stresses that the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine is the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The participants in the conference reiterated the commitment by all Islamic states to break off all relations with any country, which will approve of the decision on the annexation of Jerusalem and on declaring it the capital of Israel as well as with any state that will transfer its embassy to Jerusalem. The conference has addressed all countries, which have diplomatic missions in Jerusalem, with a call to transfer them from that city. The conference has strongly condemned the Middle East policy of the USA, which supports Israel's expansionist course and comes out against the exercise of the legitimate rights by the Arab people of Palestine. Its final statement resolutely condemns the separate Camp David accords, which serve as a cover for the perpetuation of the Israeli military presence in the captured Arab lands. The participants in the conference have called for opposing the Camp David collusion in the international arena.

The foreign ministers of the Islamic states have condemned Israel's aggression against Lebanon and declared in support of that country's territorial integrity, national unity and independence. The conference has also passed a decision to set up a committee of experts for working out the procedure for the classification of Israel's crimes against the Palestinian population in the occupied Arab territories as war crimes.

Addressing newsmen, Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference Habib Chatti said that at its closing session the participants in the conference decided to include into the text of the final statement the proposal of the Iranian delegation on making the list of the companies of the countries which are giving direct or indirect support to Israel. This list would be presented for taking measures for their boycott and imposition of other sanctions by the 12th session of foreign ministers of the Organization of the Islamic Conference member countries.

BRIEFS

TRAINING FOREIGN METALLURGISTS--A large group of blast furnace operators, steel smelters and rolling mill operators from Algeria, India and Turkey has been trained at the Azov steel plant in Zhdanov. A school for improving the qualifications of workers, foremen and production leaders from developing countries has existed at the plant for 10 years. Under the guidance of experienced masters, more than 100 persons from Asia, Africa and Latin America have been trained here in theory and practice. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 14 Jul 80 AU]

THIRD PART OF ARBATOV INTERVIEW ON PROSPECTS FOR RELATIONS

LD141406 Moscow in English to North America 0030 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] Today we present the third part of the interview granted to our correspondent by the Director of the Moscow Institute of United States and Canada Studies, Professor Georgiy Arbatov. The questions and answers are given in English translation:

Question: When you spoke about the sharp change in U.S. foreign policy, you mentioned only once and only in passing the problem of Afghanistan. We all know, however, that the U.S. administration and the media in the United States tend to regard Afghanistan as problem number one and the main cause of the present chill in Soviet-American relations.

Answer: The events in Afghanistan, without a doubt, go against the grain with the official Washington. It is also quite clear though that these events would not have produced any change in the U.S. policy by themselves. It is clear that the main ingredients of this new policy have been worked out and formulated not after but before the events in Afghanistan took place. All the basic decisions involved in this policy have been taken prior to the events in Afghanistan. Take, for example, the decision of the NATO session of 1978, which provided for annual increases in military budgets of the member countries until the year 1983. Or last year's decision on the production and deployment in Europe of new American medium-range missiles. I could also mention President Carter's decision on a 5-year plan of new military programs and on unprecedented military spending. Or take, for example, statements by the President and other top-ranking U.S. officials concerning Washington's determination to protect its vital interests in various parts of the world, including some very remote regions, by every available means, including military force.

Also before the events in Afghanistan the United States had taken certain other steps, including freezing the arms limitation talks and delaying if not abandoning completely the ratification of SALT II. And all this time there has been a rampant anti-Soviet propaganda campaign in the United States. Washington took steps to speed up its rapprochement with Beijing on the basis of some common strategic interest, as the American side puts it. But it is easy to see that these common interests are of a clearly anti-Soviet nature. Thus by the mid-December of 1979 most observers in Moscow and in Washington realized that the United States had revised some of its major foreign policy objectives, which were far more important than grain supplies to the Soviet Union or taking part in the Olympic games. This revision had produced the new platform adopted by the President for his election campaign and the White House was only waiting for a convenient excuse to justify these changes before the public at home and abroad.

On the other hand, there is no denying the fact that the U.S. administration and leadership have been trying to gain certain political capital out of all these things in order to strengthen their positions in an election year. The administration wanted to launch a tougher domestic policy and cut back public spendings in the face of mounting economic problems.

Question: American and other Western newspapers often try to draw a parallel between Afghanistan and Vietnam. Do you think there are any justifications for this comparison?

Answer: Of course, from our point of view these are two entirely different situations which have really nothing in common. I would say, however, that there is one analogy here. Let me explain what I have in mind. Let us try and recall what was the Soviet response to global problems and to Soviet-American relations when Moscow was decidedly against the well-known American moves in a third country and let us see in parallel how has Washington reacted to all these things in the face of some Soviet actions in a third country, which it does not like.

In 1972 when the Americans were fighting in Vietnam and had even stepped up the bombing of Hanoi and Haiphong, we were nonetheless able to sign SALT I. The Soviet Union did not obstruct the agreement. And now under the pretext of developments in Afghanistan, which is a far more localized situation than Vietnam, and leaving aside the problem of who is right and who is wrong, the American side has put a freeze on the ratification of SALT II. What is the reason for this very different approach to things? I think this difference of approach is a very serious factor which looks very disconcerting in the long rum. First of all, the two sides demonstrate a very unequal degree of responsibility before mankind, especially in questions of war and peace. This responsibility is far greater on the Soviet side. That does not mean that I think that the Americans are always wrong. What I want to say is that we on the Soviet side owe our attitude to things to our historical experience. History has taught us and our leaders to take a really serious approach to such matters. And secondly, I think this is a matter of political wisdom of the leaders of a nation, of their degree of understanding the urgent tasks of our time. And I feel that in this particular respect the American side has not been up to the mark.

And thirdly, this is a matter of political courage. It always takes more courage to accept a compromise, to practice moderation and take a realistic and practical view of things rather than engage in saber-rattling or take an uncompromising stand to show one's strength and resolve. This second attitude is always a sigh of political immaturity and lack of courage. That does not mean that we expect the Americans to applaud the April revolution in Afghanistan or welcome Soviet aid to the brotherly people of that country. But as the dust settles after the latest anti-Soviet campaign, one should have a chance for a quiet and detailed assessment of all these factors. One should be able to see current developments in the proper perspective and make the right decisions. One should be able to decide whether simply because one does not like certain things, it is really necessary to destroy together things which are absolutely vitally important, including our hopes for a lasting peace, for an end to the arms race and for mutually beneficial cooperation and international relaxation. This is even more so since contary to the panic-stricken U.S. propaganda, there will certainly be no Soviet military thrust to the Persian Gulf or to the warm seas.

Question: And, finally, one more question. After all the latest twists and turns in Soviet-American relations, what do you personally think about the present status and the prospects of Soviet-American relations? What do you think is the balance of positive factors which we have in common against things that contradict the spirit of international relaxation?

Answer: This really is, as the Americans put it, a $64,000 question and I myself would very much like to know the answer. I really don't think any self-respecting analyst would now be able to weigh all the pros and cons and give a meaningful answer. Everything is in a state of flux and all I can really say is that it would really be wrong to be too pessimistic about our relations with the United States at the present juncture, although there is really no denying that our relations are now at the lowest ebb for the last 8 or even 10 years. I feel, however, that the gains of international relaxation of the past several years have not all been swept away, even despite all Washington's attempts to do so. We do have a much greater degree of mutual understanding than in the cold war years, a much greater awareness of the need to have normal relations and a greater store of goodwill on the part of many people. As for the Soviet Union, the recent plenary session of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee has reaffirmed our resolve to continue to champion international relaxation. It has reaffirmed our trust that international relaxation can and will prevail in various fields, including Soviet-American relations. And the Soviet Union will continue to adhere to this policy.

As for the United States, I don't think anyone can tell us now what will happen there, though there remain some objective factors there in favor of international relaxation. As I've said in the beginning of this interview, I think these factors will continue to play their role in the future. Suffice it to say that over the past few months, support for SALT II has been voiced by Pentagon officials like the head of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Jones, the air force chief of staff, Allen, and also by the defense secretary himself. There are reasons to believe that people at the Pentagon realize that we really cannot do without a reasonable dialogue and an agreement on strategic matters in this world packed with lethal weapons. I also think that the Americans have to consider the views of other countries which want to maintain international relaxation. And in the United States itself, I think, there will be a growing awareness of its importance. As for some future twists and turns in U.S. politics, I think trying to anticipate them is both difficult and impractical; therefore all I would like to say in conclusion is that the ball is now in the United States' court. The Soviet Union in recent times has clearly reaffirmed its adherence to the cause of international relaxation and its desire to live in peace and friendship with the United States as with all other nations. This is going to be our policy for years to come. But there again we shall of course be obliged to respond to any unfriendly turns in U.S. politics and we shall be carefully watching for any such turns.

KOROCHANTSEV VIEWS MONDALE'S UPCOMING AFRICA TRIP

LD111842 Moscow TASS in English 1815 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Washington, July 11, TASS--The Vice President of the United States Walter Mondale will be in Africa from July 17 to 23. UPI learned from a White House spokesman that the purpose of the visit is to demonstrate the adherence of the U.S. Government to democracy in Africa and its respect for human rights.

TASS commentator Vladimir Korochantsev writes in this connection: Walter Mondale's visit in the guise of a "champion of democracy and human rights in Africa" can cause only surprise and a bitter smile. About what rights is he going to hold forth if he represents a country where only recently blacks were shot in the ghettos of Miami and other cities for the colour of their skin and where the rights of of the indigenous Indian population are being flouted for the same reason?

No, it is not for the sake of "human rights and democracy" that Mondale is going to Africa. The answer is simple. Washington is greatly alarmed by the decisions of the OAU summit in Freetown, by the OAU's demand that the United States and its NATO allies terminate their military and economic aid to the racists, strictly observe U.N. and OAU resolutions on problems of decolonisation, liquidate the American military base on Diego Garcia Island and return that island to Mauritius.

The Unity of African states, their resolve to exercise their sovereign right to manage their own natural wealth, their course of cementing political independence and achieving economic independence is not to the liking of the "human rights champions" in the West. That is why observers point out that the fig leaf of "human rights", that the Carter administration is using to cover up Walter Mondale's suspicious travels in Africa, cannot camouflage the true aims of official Washington's policy. And this policy is directed first of all at destabilising progressive regimes in this part of the world, at dividing developing countries and ensuring at all cost the so called "vital interests" of the United States. Washington is starting its new "diplomatic offensive" using means that clearly expose the real countenance of the "human rights champions" from across the ocean--stiflers of the freedom and independence of the peoples of Africa.

ROSHCHUPKIN ASSAILS MILITARY ACTIVITY IN CARIBBEAN

LD111239 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Jul 80 p 3

[Capt V. Roshchupkin "Military-Political Review: "Pentagon's Cudgel Over the Caribbean"]

[Text] The majority of the destructive hurricanes which sweep over America originate in the Caribbean basin. Many people know this. They also know something else: In recent decades not only weather forecasters making long-term forecoasts but also Washington politicians and strategists are turning their eyes increasingly frequently to this region, and not fortuitously. Powerful sociopolitical winds blowing over the Caribbean do not of course capsize ships or destroy buildings but they do undermine the foundations of imperialist rule in Central and South America.

The Caribbean basin, where, according to U.S. press reports, 145 million people live in 20 countries and 7 colonies, is assigned a special place in the "geopolitical calculations" of the White House and the Pentagon. Why? Above all for economic reasons.

The United States now imports up to two-thirds of the bauxites and a considerable quantity of nonferrous metals and other types of raw material essential to it from the nearby states of the Caribbean basin. Moreover, a special government commission created to analyze the problems of supplying the country with strategic raw material in the event of war has drawn the administration's attention to the fact that Latin America would be "the only region of the world which has all the scarce materials the United States needs."

At the same time the Caribbean islands are viewed by Washington as an important strategic region. The United States considers it essential to maintain and safeguard its economic positions in this region by direct militlary presence. In addition air and sea communications linking North and South American and the Pacific and Atlantic oceans pass through here. Considering these factors, the United States has created in the region a dense network of military bases covering the expanse from Florida in the north to the shores of Venezuela in the south. It is precisely these bases which U.S. imperialism is using in its attempts to suppress the growing revolutionary movement in Latin America as a whole and the Caribbean basin in particular. It has been calculated that since 1954, when the CIA inspired the rightwing coup in Guatemala, the Pentagon has resorted to force of arms in this region on a total of 20 occasions.

The activation of the struggle of the patriotic forces in the Central American states is causing growing alarm among the U.S. ruling circles. They are afraid of losing their economic, political and military-strategic positions in the Caribbean region. The Washington POST writes: "Now, considering recent events and the election campaign, the premonition of a disaster at our door--the premonition of another Cuba--can be felt increasingly acutely."

To prevent "another Cuba" the U.S. special services and propaganda machine are trying to discredit the successes of the first socialist state in the Western Hemisphere. To this end subtle propaganda attacks on the Cuban revolution are made. Last year a dirty ballyhoo was raised around the alleged presence of a Soviet "combat unit" in Cuba. And when this ballyhoo failed ignominiously another pretext was brought into play to fuel a slander campaign--the so-called "political refugees problem." These "refugees" as Americans themselves found out, proved to be handful of criminals and other antisocial elements.

Under cover of the anti-Cuban propaganda ballyhoo the United States is activating the implementation of militarist plans in the Caribbean basin. It has created a permanent focus of tension here. Flights by SR-71 reconnaissance planes over Cuban territory have been resumed. Acts of provocation and aggression are being carried out against the sovereign state from the Guantanamo Naval Base--Cuban territory occupied by the United States. [paragraph continues]

According to Cuban Foreign Ministry figures, in the course of two decades the republic's air space and territorial waters have been violated on 7,360 occasions and U.S. Marines have provoked 5,300 incidents of all kinds. As a result many Cuban citizens have been killed and wounded.

The recent large-scale "Solid Shield-80" military maneuvers were a new step in the unbridled campaign of blackmail and threats mounted by the U.S. administration against Cuba. They were carried out in the immediate vicinity of Cuban shores--in the Caribbean and the adjacent part of the Atlantic. The Pentagon, seeking to turn this region into a U.S. internal sea, has sent large-scale forces there--42 warships, 350 aircraft and 20,000 servicemen. "Coordination of landing operations" against countries "seized by communists" was rehearsed. U.S. Air Force flight personnel "practiced" mining the expanse of water in which the exercises took place.

After "Solid Shield-80" the United States rushed to undertake one more show of military strength. The "Unidas-21" naval exercises started on 27 June and will last 6 months. This time not only the United States but also a number of other Latin American states will take part in them.

The headquarters of the Caribbean task force in Key West (Florida) recently created by the Pentagon has become the coordination center for subversive activity against Cuba and other countries of the region where the wave of the anti-imperialist struggle is growing. It is from here that the buildup of the U.S. military presence in the region is guided, here that plans are elaborated for large-scale military exercises. It is precisely in Florida with the aid of the U.S. authorities that Cuban counterrevolutionaries are preparing for an "armed struggle" against the island of freedom. The U.S. press attests that in just one camp near Lewiston 500 commandoes are now undergoing training, including former "Green Berets" with "Vietnam" experience. Similar camps have also been opened in other parts of Florida.

But Cuba cannot be intimidated by any threats. It does not face them alone. The Cuban people can rebuff any encroachments by imperialist circles, Comrade F. Castro said in a recent speech. The Cubans are prepared to struggle for their convictions and dignity and will defend them at any price, come what may.

Despite the fact that the U.S. ruling circles' policy in the Caribbean basin is suffering failure after failure, Washington is not ceasing its attempts to resurrect its former domination in the region and is continuing to brandish the "big stick." Here the White House and the Pentagon would like to use other people to fuel the flames. Particularly their NATO allies. Following President Carter's calls to carry out "cooperation" outside this bloc's zone of operation, British strategists have elaborated plans for forming special British forces to intervene "at a time of crises." The press attests that it is a matter of creating a special paratroop group number about 1,000 men. It could be rapidly transferred to any parts of the world. Including, the British newspaper the FINANCIAL TIMES reports, to Latin America to "support governments in individual states" together with the United States.

In the United States designs are being nurtured for creating "inter-American peacekeeping forces" and "multinational patrol forces" for the Caribbean basin including troop units and ships from countries where antipopular regimes are still in power. The Pentagon's plans assign them the role of regional gendarme.

Attention must also be drawn to the following fact. On the very day that the "Solid Shield-80" maneuvers began, a conference of high-ranking air force military leaders from several countries of the Caribbean basin and South America opened in the Chilean capital. Taking part in the conference were representatives of the Inter-American Defense Council, Canada and the U.S. southern military command whose headquarters is in the Panama Canal Zone.

Gen Lew Allen, U.S. Air Force chief of staff, to all appearances achieved unconditional support for the U.S. "gunboat diplomacy." In this connection PRENSA LATINA points out that the conference in Santiago, in addition to other goals, was designed to step up the Carter administration's militarist policy in the Caribbean basin and in Latin America.

The decision taken in the Chilean capital to hold joint maneuvers to prepare for actions "under extraordinary circumstances" serves this task, the agency adds. They are scheduled for August. There is no doubt that the Pentagon will again seek to use the forthcoming maneuvers, like the current "Unidas-21" exercises, to stoke militarist hysteria and to apply pressure to socialist Cuba and the other countries of the region following an independent foreign policy course.

The Central American people's anti-imperialist struggle is growing and expanding. A year ago the Nicaraguan people won an important victory on this front. Today the flames of the liberation struggle have flared in El Salvador. In the struggle against Washington's accomplices--the ruling clique--representatives of all detachments of Salvadoran patriots are rallying. The constant war of annihilation which is being waged against them strengthens still further the people's desire to put an end to the hated regime. However, the United States, in an attempt to avert its collapse, is expanding its interference in El Salvador.

It is known from press reports that the Pentagon is nurturing plans to invade El Salvador with forces of the armies of certain Latin American states. These plans are causing profound alarm among the continent's peoples and also among the progressive public in the United States itself, for their implementation, the Colombian newspaper EL ESPECTADOR concludes, would signify Central America's transformation into a new Vietnam.

Today Latin America is rightly called a continent aflame. The epicenter of the Latin American peoples' struggle against Yankee imperialism and the local bourgeois-landowner oligarchy lies in the Caribbean region. All progressive mankind is in solidarity with this struggle.

ATTEMPT AT 'CULTURAL BOYCOTT' OF USSR HAS FAILED

LD111025 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 8 Jul 80 p 6

[Correspondent interview with Yu. Ta. Barabash, USSR first deputy minister of culture: "Light and Shade in Cultural Exchange"]

[Excerpts] Soon all progressive mankind will celebrate the fifth anniversary of the opening of the historic Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in Helsinki. The conference's final document--the Final Act--focused attention, as is well known, on humanitarian questions including in particular the question of cultural exchange. Today in the complicated international situation when the forces of reaction headed by U.S. imperialism are trying to turn back history and wreck the detente process, returning the world to the time of the cold war, intensive cultural contacts between countries with different social systems acquire special significance since the further expansion and intensification of cultural exchange will help overcome barriers of distrust, create an atmosphere of true mutual understanding among the peoples and strengthen peace on earth.

In this connection a SOVETSKAYA KULTURA correspondent asked Yu. Ya. Barabash, USSR first deputy minister of culture, for his impressions of the development of ties in the sphere of culture between the USSR and foreign countries.

[Question] The Washington administration, fueling an atmosphere of tension in international relations, is taking steps to curtail cultural exchange with the Soviet Union. What can you say about this?

[Answer] In the past decade we have established good contacts in the cultural exchange sphere with the United States. Our most renowned groups and soloists have frequently made the long journey across the ocean to perform before U.S. audiences. Their art has evoked sincere admiration among broad circles of the U.S. public which has expressed frank interest in spanding and intensifying cultural relations with the USSR. Ordinary Americans have seen and continue to see them as a manifestation of Soviet people's respect and friendly feelings and the desire to get to know each other better.

"However," the CPSU Central Committee June (1980) Plenum resolution "On the Soviet Union's international Status and Foreign Policy" notes, "recently aggressive imperialist forces have been countering these positive processes with a policy dictated by their reluctance to come to terms with the realities of the present-day world--the consolidation of the positions of socialism, the successes of the national liberation movement and the growth of the freedom-loving democratic forces as a whole....

"In an attempt to impose their will on other states the U.S. ruling circles have embarked on the path of economic "sanctions" and the curtailment of scientific, technical cultural and sporting ties, renouncing commitments they have adopted and violating agreements and accords they have signed...."

On 31 December, 1979, the general agreement and the latest 3-year program for exchanges in the sphere of culture and education between the USSR and the United States expired.

After President Carter's television statement on 4 January on the curtailment of economic and cultural ties with the Soviet Union, U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Christopher told the Soviet Embassy in Washington that the U.S. side did not intend to hold talks on the elaboration of an agreement on cultural exchanges.

Matters took a curious turn. The USSR Ministry of Culture had formerly established good relations with leading U.S. museums interested in acquainting Americans with works of art kept in Soviet museums.

In 1980, at the request of the U.S. Control Data Company, the USSR Minister of Culture agreed to show in the United States a unique exhibition reproducing all sections of the Hermitage. The exhibition was to have opened in the National Gallery in Washington on 15 May and then to have been mounted in five U. S. Cities. However, to our astonishment, the U.S. Department of State announced in February that the exhibition was "not in U.S. national interests" and refused to grant the Hermitage exhibits immunity from import charges [immunitet na vvozimyye tsennosti].

It should be noted that the public, creative circles, individual firms and impressarios of the countries whose governments are seeking to curtail cultural contacts with the Soviet Union, including the United States, are opposed to such steps by their governments. In particular the New York Metropolitan Museum recently suggested to the USSR Ministry of Culture an exchange of art exhibitions. [paragraph continues]

The Museum of Modern Art in New York, the U.S. Southern States Union of Graphic Artists, and the U.S. Control Data Corporation had confirmed their desire to carry out the previously planned exchange of exhibitions. However, disregarding public opinion and the U.S. firms and organizations involved, the U.S. State Department is continuing its policy of freezing the exchange of artists and other forms of exchange with Soviet organizations.

Of course, we cannot close our eyes to the fact that this position on the part of the White House administration has complicated the normal development of cultural relations both with the United States and with a number of other Western states following in the wake of U.S. foreign policy.

At the same time it is important also to see something else; thanks to the joint efforts of the socialist community countries and the progressive forces in the developing and capitalist countries, certain circles in the West and above all the United States have failed to organize a sort of "cultural boycott" against the Soviet Union, which they were evidently hoping to do.

[Question] Can you describe how the USSR's cultural relations with Western countries are developing today and what the prospects of these contacts are?

[Answer] In the first quarter of this year, at the very height of the noisy anti-Soviet campaign for which all the Western mass information media have been mobilized, the majority of the events previously planned for this period in the sphere of artistic exchange took place except for exchanges with the United States. Thus, in January through February performances by the Georgian Rustaveliy Theater in London, the Central Television and All-Union Radio Grand Symphony Orchestra in the FRG, the USSR State Symphony Orchestra in Spain, the Berezka Ensemble in Venzuela and so forth took place with tremendous success.

In April through May the Russian Realists Festival, in which theatrical companies from the FRG and the GDR and the Moscow Drama theater on Malaya Bronnaya took part and at which exhibitions of works of art from Soviet Museums were mounted, took place successfully in Duisburg (FRG).

Soviet artistes belonging to the "opera" variety collective are now touring Latin American countries. The puppet theater under the direction of S. Obraztsov performed successfully at the Servantino International Festival in Mexico in May. In June performances by the Moldavian "Mertsishor" amateur ensemble took place in Portugal and Spain.

In the USSR the Athens National Theater has made guest appearances and in the fall we expect the arrival of the Vienna City Theater. A Finnish dramatic art festival is being prepared. This fall we hope to show in the Soviet Union very valuable exhibitions of representational and applied art from the world's leading museums. In particular there is agreement on an exchange of exhibitions with the Louvre and Madrid's Prado Museum, the Vienna Art Museum and the Athens National Museum.

Preparatory work is continuing intensively on the organization of the 1981 Soviet-French "Moscow-Paris exhibition" in the USSR; a broad and interesting program of cultural relations for 1981-1982 is planned with Mexico, France, the FRG, Japan, Italy, Spain, Austria, Switzerland and the Scandinavian countries.

So the majority of states of West Europe, Latin America and other regions are continuing to have normal cultural ties with the Soviet Union to the planned extent and voice their interest in the further development of these exchanges. There are grounds for supposing that this trend will strengthen although undoubtedly with vigorous opposition from the opponents of detente and cooperation.

The world's cultural figures once warmly welcomed the ideas proclaimed by the Helsinki forum. The restriction of contacts strikes a direct blow to the Final Act of the European conference itself. Sooner or later these measures will boomerang on those who undertook them. In the complex international conditions the Soviet Union's policy remains principled and consistent. It is doing everything to prevent a relapse into cold war. As L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has stated, "Soviet people and our friends abroad may be sure that our Leninist foreign policy course is unshakeable.... It has justified itself in past decades and we will continue to follow it. No one will deflect us from this course."

BOBIKOV REVIEWS SUCCESS OF JOINT SPACE MISSION

LD142040 Moscow TASS in English 2010 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] Washington, July 14, TASS--TASS correspondent Albert Bobikov reports:

It is five years now since the beginning of the Soviet-American experimental manned Soyuz-Apollo space flight. The American public, specialists who directly participated in its preparation and holding, admit with profound satisfaction that the joint project made a substantial contribution to world science and cosmonautics.

One of the main heroes of the historical flight, American Astronaut, Commander of the Apollo spaceship Brigadier-General Thomas Stafford, told the TASS correspondent that the Soyuz-Apollo project was an outstanding example of USSR-USA cooperation in peaceful exploration of outer space and holding joint fundamental scientific research and experiments. In the course of two-year long preparations for the flight, said Thomas Stafford, scientists, specialists, cosmonauts and the stand-ins had to do a great volume of work. All of them worked with enthusiasm, successfully coping with complexities and barriers. All realized full well that they worked in the interests of mutually-beneficial, fruitful cooperation, and development of relations which accord with the spirit of detente. We express our best feelings and wishes to the Soviet colleagues in the joint work in the near-earth orbit Cosmonauts Alexey Leonov and Valeriy Kubasov, said the American astronaut.

Thomas Stafford expressed the hope that common sense in the development of relations between the two countries would prevail and the USSR and the United States in the future would again start mutually-beneficial explorations, useful for the whole of mankind, in the sphere of peaceful exploration of outer space. The general said he wanted to participate in such a flight himself. Terry White, who was among those who directly participated in the Soyuz-Apollo project, representative of the Houston Manned Spacecraft Center, pointed out that the cosmonauts in the course of preparations for the flight successfully coped with all barriers. One of the serious obstacles was the language barrier. But the specialists worked with such a great interest that they soon started understanding each other frequently unaided. All that showed that the USSR and the United States were able to find a correct way for strengthening mutually-beneficial cooperation for the good of the two states and the whole of mankind. In the process of realization of the project, along with solution of a broad range of technical problems, a unique docking device for spaceships was developed and tested, and any space vehicles can be equipped with such a device. All that laid the foundations for future important international projects. Now that the two countries actively explore outer space, when Soviet cosmonauts have been staying long in the near-earth orbit, he said, there are potentialities for new very interesting joint flights and other plans in the sphere of exploration and peaceful uses of outer space. The foundations for such cooperation, stressed Terry White, were laid by the historical experimental Soviet-American Soyuz-Apollo project five years ago.

CONTINUED U.S. SUPPORT FOR SEOUL REGIME CRITICIZED

SK141332 Moscow in Korean to Korea 0945 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Mikhaylov commentary: "U.S. (?Absurdity) of Supporting Seoul's Military Regime"]

[Text] Several days ago, U.S. Army Chief of Staff Meyer wound up his visit to Seoul. In talks with the chiefs of the South Korean military regime, he discussed the question of further strengthening the military and political alliance between the two countries.

The Pentagon has reaffirmed that the United States will continue supporting Seoul unconditionally. The U.S. Congress recently approved aid for South Korea amounting to $175 million. This money is to be spent on U.S. weapons. The White House seems to have long forgotten its pledge to withdraw the U.S. troops from South Korea. Today, there are 70 U.S. army, air force and naval bases in the southern part of the Korean Peninsula. There are nearly 40,000 U.S. troops stationed there. They are armed with aggressive weapons including sophisticated rockets. According to the Washington POST, the United States has no intention of withdrawing its troops from South Korea. The U.S. politicians plan to continue the presence of the U.S. troops there for a certain period of time, perhaps indefinitely. The introduction to Seoul of U.S. weapons, including aircraft, tanks, artillery pieces and other individual combat equipment, is ever more escalating.

Ignoring the South Korean people's cherished desire for freedom and independence, the United States is becoming a conspirator in the bloody crimes of Seoul's military regime. When the antigovernment torch of the people was raised in Kwangju and other urban areas in South Korea, in order to relentlessly suppress South Korean patriots, (?four) army divisions which come under the command of the so-called U.S.-ROK Combined Forces Command were mobilized on Washington's order. When the people's uprising had reached its peak, the Pentagon sent to the South Korean waters a strike force under the flagship aircraft carrier Coral Sea. In addition, airborne warning and control system aircraft were also sent to the region to guarantee the mobilization of the mobile strike force.

The U.S. political support for the Seoul regime is also being strengthened. This is fully proven by the recent visit to South Korea by the president of the EXIM Bank of the U.S. Government. He discussed the question of offering new loans to Seoul. According to the Western press, at least $630 million in loans would be offered to Seoul. It is clear why Washington is offering military and economic aid to Seoul. The United States is desperately trying to maintain in South Korea an antipopular regime which would be unconditionally obedient to its directives and would help guarantee its interests in the region.

Washington's acts are arousing the rage of the South Korean people who are struggling for the democratization of society, the realization of economic reforms and the reunification of the nation. The progressive social circles of the world and all the peace-loving people are denouncing the U.S. imperialists' policy against the Korean Peninsula.

REPORT ON POLITICAL SITUATION IN S. KOREA

SK141311 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1350 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Unidentified TASS reporter's article]

[Text] The Seoul military fascist group is accelerating its preparations for a new suppression of those who voted against the dictatorship. The famous South Korean political activist Kim Tae-chung is already imprisoned. He is now faced with the danger of capital punishment that the court-martial may hand down.

Another 36 people who participated in the demonstrations have been imprisoned on charges of trying to overthrow the government and of spreading reports about the atrocities of the South Korean intelligence agency which bestially oppressed the people of the Kwangju uprising at the directive of the U.S. forces command.

According to the views of (?political) commentators, Chon Tu-hwan, the actual headman [tumok] of the Seoul military regime, is attempting to remove from the political stage the activists who could be his rivals in the presidential election to be held next year.

The treatment of Kim Tae-chung, who is a prominent opposition leader and chairman of the National Federation for Democracy and Reunification and who was the presidential candidate in 1976, clearly shows that the Seoul regime is totally violating basic human rights and democracy. Kim Tae-chung, who was hiding in Japan to avoid the atrocities of the Seoul secret police, was kidnapped at a hotel in Tokyo and was secretly taken to Seoul in July 1973 at the order of Pak Chong-hui and in cooperation with U.S. and Japanese organizations. Several months prior to that, he won the support of the near majority in the presidential election. However, Pak Chong-hui managed to secure the post of presidency by committing fraud on [word indistinct].

Kim Tae-chung was released from house arrest after the assassination of the bloody dictator Pak Chong-hui last October. He was again arrested and imprisoned on (?orders) from Chon Tu-hwan, the headman of the military ring that took over the post of Pak Chong-hui. The Seoul butchers' hatred for him grew more furious as he exposed the atrocities the military ring committed during the Kwangju people's uprising.

As has already been reported, the fascist butchers slaughtered more than 600 peaceful residents in Kwangju and arrested some 7,000 people.

Recently, new facts have been exposed revealing the dark intention of the military regime. It is punishing its political rivals on the pretext that national security is more urgent than [word indistinct]. It arrested in May Kim Yong-sam [as heard] and Kim Chong-pil who were expected to run for presidency. Even today, the martial law authorities, afraid of the strength of Kim Yong-sam and the New Democratic Party [NDP], a major opposition party led by him, are attempting to isolate him and the party.

The martial law authorities are willing to overlook the crimes of embezzlement and illegal accumulation of wealth charged against Kim Chong-pil, the former prime minister and founder of the Democratic Republican Party which was the ruling party when Pak Chong-hui was in power, with Kim Chong-pil's promise that he will not engage in any political activity in the future.

VASILKOV VIEWS 'SUCCESSFUL DEVELOPMENT' OF TIES WITH DPRK

LD150715 Moscow TRUD in Russian 6 Jul 80 p 3

[Yu. Vasilkov article: "Bright Path; 6 July Is the 19th Anniversary of the Signing of the Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance Treaty Between the USSR and the DPRK"]

[Text] The friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty between the USSR and DPRK opened up new possibilties for Soviet-Korean cooperation. Our friendship took shape during the joint struggle against imperialism, for the triumph of the ideas of socialism. It has strong roots.

...the Korean land is rich in natural resources: forests, tempestuous mountain rivers, minerals--coal, iron, nonferrous and rare metals. But for long years the people were unable to become the masters of their riches. [paragraph continues]

In the diaries of Russian travelers who visited the Korean Peninsula last century we can find tales of the ordinary people's frightful poverty and lack of rights. Right up until 1945 Korea remained a raw materials appendage of the Japanese empire.

American imperialists tried to prevent the birth of the new Korea. On the pretext of the disarming of the Japanese Army they introduced their troops into the southern part of the peninsula, turning it into their strategic strong point in the Far East. The proclamation of the DPRK on 9 September 1948 was a blow to the imperialists' plans. On instructions from Washington the Seoul puppet dictator Syngman Rhee unleashed a savage war in 1950.

The DPRK people smashed the enemy and upheld their gains. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries helped to heal the wounds of war. The Pyongyang textile combine, Chongjin's Kim (Chak) metallurgical plant, the (Surpkhun) hydroelectric power station, the Hungnam mineral fertilizers plant and many other enterprises were raised from the ruins with Soviet assistance. Today, too, dozens of national economic projects are being erected in cooperation with the Soviet Union.

The Korean people are working unstintingly in the name of their motherland's happiness and prosperity. The DPRK is now a socialist state with a developed economy and culture.

New sectors have been created. The DPRK produces chemical equipment, tractors, electronic apparatus, turbines and electric locomotives. It now produces as much in 5 days as was produced in a year before liberation. In the countryside the grain yield has increased 350 percent over the years of people's power.

New targets have been outlined in the second 7-year plan. During the period 1978 through 1984 industrial production will increase 120 percent. The chief task of the 7-year plan, Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee and president of the DPRK, has pointed out, is to achieve the further strengthening of socialism's economic basis and raise the people's living standards to a new, higher level.

The socialist competition to greet the Sixth Korean Workers Party Congress, which will take place in October, is spreading in the country with the active participation of the trade unions. Life advances unresolved problems: Transportation is in need of further development; industry's raw materials base needs to be expanded; and there is the taks of intensifying agriculture. Working people are seeking to celebrate their party congress with new successes.

In marking the treaty's anniversary mention must be made of the successful development of relations between the DPRK and USSR trade union organizations and working people. The recent visit to the Soviet Union by a delegation of the Korean United Trade Unions Central Committee headed by Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the Central Committee, served to further deepen these relations.

Soviet people wholeheartedly wish the fraternal Korean people new successes in socialist building.

U.S. JAPANESE, PRC LEADERS HAVE 'ANTI-SOVIET' TALKS IN TOKYO

LD150953 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Jul 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Article by Yu. Bandura under the rubric "On Internationa Topics:" "Conspiring..."]

[Text] The official funeral in Tokyo for M.Ohira was an occasion for hastily organized intergovernmental summit talks. The content of a substantial proportion of the meetings was not made public although what we do know is enough to prompt the conclusion that the "Tokyo round" creates further grounds for alarm about the future of the international situation in Asia.

The participants in the meetings included acting Japanese Prime Minister M. Ito, U.S. President J. Carter, PRC State Council Premier Hua Guofeng, Austrialian Prime Minister M. Fraser, Thai Government head P. Tinsulanon and Kampuchean butcher Ieng Sary. The talks took place in pairs, face-to-face. Without doubt, the Japanese capital was basically the venue for the working out of a joint strategy of actions by the imperialist forces, in alliance with Beijing, in the extensive region from Iran and Afghanistan in the west to the Korean Peninsula and Australia in the east.

When assessing the Tokyo talks it is necessary to take into account recent events. The aircraft carrying the U.S. President landed in Japan at virtually the exact moment when Thai Armed Forces, according to a UPI report, began to deploy U.S.-supplied 105 mm howitzers on the border with Kampuchea. Hua Guofeng arrived in Japan hard on the heels of reports that Beijing had transferred to the border with Vietnam a further three divisions to add to the forces already stationed there, hinting at the possibility of "teaching another lesson," that is, mounting aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. M. Fraser left Canberra with the talks on granting the United States four new military bases in Australia in full swing.

For the purpose of exacerbating the situation in Asia the forces of international reaction are banking chiefly on Beijing. There is clear evidence that the Beijing leadership's adventurist plans find favor with the J. Carter administration. At the U.S. President's Tokyo talks with the Chinese premier this was evident in J. Carter's statement about "the common long-term strategic interests of the United States and China."

It must be remembered that last February Beijing mounted aggression against Socialist Vietnam immediately after Deng Xiaoping's "consultations" with the leaders of the United States and Japan. In the meantime mutual relations within the "Washington-Beijing-Tokyo" triangle have merely assumed an even more belligerent nature. And the assurances given to Hua Guofeng about the United States and Japan having "common interests" with China can only prompt the present Beijing leadership to take new actions against the fundamental interests of the Asian peoples.

It must be said that from beginning to end the Tokyo meetings were strikingly anti-Soviet in character. As U.S. presidential spokesman J. Powell told journalists, "The Tokyo talks between J. Carter and Hua Guofeng confirmed the broad and fundamental U.S. and Chinese unity of views" (on an anti-Soviet basis, of course). According to him, "Japan's views are significantly similar to those of the United States and China." Clearly, the Tokyo talks were essentially a military-political conference with a distinctly aggressive coloring.

GRACHEV CRITICIZES U.S. MANEUVERS IN AFGHANISTAN

LD141521 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 10 Jul 80 p 1

[Andrey Grachev "International Review": "Plot Against Afghanistan"]

[Text] Afghanistan.. . Scarcely more than 2 years ago few people, particularly in the West, could have found Afghanistan on the map, listed the countries which border it or named its capital.

Now the word "Afghanistan" stands out in large print on the front pages of newspapers and magazines. Radio and television observers comment on events in that country, and politicians and statesmen devote speeches to them.

A revolution took place in Afghanistan and the country, whose development had been paralyzed, broke with the past and began to make progress. All social and political life was stirred up and society's broadest strata came into play.

In Afghanistan, as in other states, the beginning of revolutionary transformations was accompanied by increased activeness among internal reaction and intensification of imperialist pressure from abroad. All the instruments of interference from the arsenal of imperialist coercion were rapidly unleashed against it: sabotage, blackmail, propaganda war and, finally, armed aggression.

The opponents of social progress regard it as a direct challenge and threat to their positions and strategic interests wherever peoples rid themselves of the servitude of imperialist dependence. Trying to turn back the objective progress of social development, imperialism throws all its available resources into the fray. The imperialist powers' attempts to keep the Asian, African and Latin American countries under the "iron heel" of its rule have proved tragedies for millions of people and for whole peoples. The crimes committed against the peoples of Guatemala and the Congo, the Dominican Republic and the Arab people of Palestine, Vietnam and Kampuchea, Iran and Chile will remain open sores in mankind's history.

Independent Afghanistan was chosen as the next victim for an imperialist plot. It clearly does not suit the West's ruling circles that, as a result of the victorious April 1978 revolution, the Afghan people overthrew the archaic feudal regime and began building a new, free and democratic society. They cannot tolerate the loss in that region of a strategically advantageous bridgehead for organizing hostile actions on the USSR's southern borders, particularly after the victory of the anti-monarchist people's revolution in Iran.

As Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA), has said, the enemies of Afghanistan and the April revolution planned to divide Afghanistan among themselves. "They strove to dismember our country and thus to erase Afghanistan's name from the world map," he stated.

The imperialist powers, primarily the United States, in alliance with the Chinese hegemonists are waging an undeclared war against this independent state. They are employing a continuous flow of U.S. and Chinese weapons, including the most barbaric chemical weapons, professional instructors for training saboteurs, and generous financial sops to cobble together and train bands of mercenaries to be sent to Afghanistan.

In Pakistan alone 22 subversive anti-popular groups are operating behind the mask of various "Muslim fronts and parties." About 10 bandit formations are using Iran's territory as a base for raids on Afghanistan.

The Afghan people and their armed forces are decisively and firmly repulsing foreign aggression. The presence on the DRA's territory of a limited contingent of Soviet forces, sent at the request of the lawful government, is helping the republic's people and army to repulse the interventionist forces' onslaughts.

Recently the situation in Afghanistan has normalized considerably. Life is returning to its normal course. The major counterrevolutionary bands have been routed. Under these conditions the Soviet leadership, in agreement with the Afghan Government, decided to withdraw some units from the military contingent in Afghanistan. By this step the Soviet Union is convincingly demonstrating its good will and also showing unambiguously that the way is open to a political settlement of the situation over Afghanistan. The path toward it is indicated by the proposals contained in the DRA Government's 14 May statements.

What is required for such a settlement? Above all there must be an end to the armed external aggression against Afghanistan. The cessation of external interference in the affairs of a sovereign state must be effective and guaranteed. The greatest significance is attached to Afghanistan's bilateral agreements with Pakistan and Iran on this issue.

It would seem that a sincere call for a settlement, dictated by commonsense and political realism, must interest both Afghanistan's neighbors and all those who have expressed "concern" over the so-called "Afghan crisis." It is in this very context of a general political settlement, as the Soviet and Afghan leaderships have repeatedly stated, that the question of the complete withdrawal of the Soviet military contingent from Afghanistan must be decided.

However, no positive answer has been received to the constructive proposals. The clearer the successes of the people's power in Afghanistan and the more broadly and firmly it is supported by the population, the more actively and frenziedly the present regime's opponents try to whip up tension.

Just as the artificial ballyhoo around the situation in Afghanistan begins to die down, so across the ocean the conductor's baton rises and the orchestra of imperialist propaganda again beats the drums. A recently released U.S. State Department "situation analysis," designed to "feed" the American press its latest blown up sensations, contains absurd assertions that the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan is "smaller in number" than originally supposed and that this is somehow connected with "the fighting going on throughout the country." It is as though the announcement of the partial withdrawal of the Soviet forces from Afghanistan nearly caused someone in the United States greater panic than the report of their entry into Afghanistan. It is not surprising, if you take into account that Washington is banking mainly not on a lessening but on an intensification of tension throughout the southwest Asia.

Since the bands of mercenaries sent into Afghanistan's territory from abroad are suffering crushing defeats, the forces directing and funding the foreign intervention against the DRA are trying "raise" the bandits' "prestige" and even demanding "international recognition" for them.

A handful of the Afghan people's sworn enemies, calling themselves "Muslim rebels," are beginning to be carted around the world--to Islamabad, Geneva, London and Washington. The spectacle being performed of "negotiations" with these puppets reminds one of the ventriloquist's dialogue with his dummy. Speaking recently, President Carter was careful to call the members of the counterrevolutionary bands, funded and armed by the Americans, "freedom fighters" and to state that it is "right to be proud" of their actions. It is evident that the White House has nothing to be proud of, apart from the bloodiness of the bandits' "exploits".

The meaning of the present imperialist maneuvers around Afghanistan consists in opposing the clear and real platform for a political settlement of the situation, proposed by that country's government and broadly supported by its genuine friends, with a vile, hypocritical game aimed at changing the existing system in the DRA and by transferring power in Kabul to those figures who would suit Washington. Thus this is a question of attempts to find new means to the same ends which the imperialists have already tried to achieve by organizing armed intervention against Afghanistan.

The cause is hopeless. The Afghan people are not alone. As L.I. Brezhnev stressed, "in future we will help Afghanistan to build a new life and to preserve the gains of the April revolution."

PRAVDA REPORTS AFGHAN DEFENSE MINISTER'S PRESS CONFERENCE

LD141435 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jul 80 p 5

[Correspondents L. Mironov and I. Shchedrov dispatch entitled: "Defending the Revolution"]

[Text] Kabul, 11 July--A large new group of foreign journalists arrived here recently.

Sprawling in a high mountain valley, the big city is leading a peaceful life. The noisy Oriental market, which daily receives fruit, vegetables and other produce from the provinces, as well as industrial goods from many countries, is busy from morning until evening. Enterprises and establishments, movie theaters and restaurants are functioning. And it is this ordinary, normal, peaceful life in a city of almost 1 million residents that is the biggest sensation which our colleagues are reporting from here to newspapers in many countries.

The foreign journalists were received today by Mohammad Rafi', minister of national defense of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The meeting took place in the out-of-town Darlaman Palace, former residence of the outstanding Afghan statesman Amanullah Khan, under whose leadership the country won and upheld its independence and established friendly relations with Soviet Russia.

Mohammad Rafi' is a regular soldier, a tankman and one of the leaders of the 1978 April revolution.

"H. Amin and the other traitors to our people did considerable harm to the revolutionary armed forces," the minister said. "However, that was ended on 27 December, 1979. The combat capacity of the people's armed forces has considerably grown over the past 6 months. This is due to the important assistance given in this field by Soviet military experts and the limited contingent of the Soviet troops, which was sent to Afghanistan at the request of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA]."

"As you know, secret services of the West, in the first place of the USA; Beijing and some other reactionary regimes," Mohammad Rafi' went on to say, "send into our country counter-revolutionary gangs, sabotage and spy groups, which they are training and arming. This is as a matter of fact, armed intervention from the outside. Our army, which has active support of the population, has dealt heavy blows to these gangs; the situation now is such that a return home of some Soviet units has become possible."

"We have done great work," the minister declared, "to set up border troops, which now hold key positions on border highways."

Touching upon bandit detachments and sabotage and espionage groups, Mohammad Rafi' stressed that they are scattered and small forces, which are closely linked with foreign secret services.

Correspondents asked him to comment on Western and Beijing news agency reports that the rebels control a considerable part of the country's territory, on reports of bloody fighting near Kabul and so forth.

"You can see for yourselves that these are slanderous fabrications," the minister said. "Foreign representatives, in particular the participants in the international meeting of solidarity with the Afghan people held recently in Kabul, have already visited many of the country's cities and provinces. And as for the fabrications of the French bourgeois press about the small city of Vardak and the surrounding region, which is allegedly controlled by rebels, I can tell you the following: A few weeks ago the leders of the tribes of that region and representatives of various sections of the population of the city of Vardak declared their support for the government."

"I would like to note especially," the minister stressed, "that the sabotage and espionage groups have chosen as the main method of their struggle terror and intimidation of the population, treacherous subversion at night. They are trying to destroy bridges and communications and setting mosques and schools on fire. It is precisely why curfew, although it has been considerably reduced recently, remains in force in Kabul and other cities."

"We know," Mohammad Rafi' said, "that the imperialists and Beijing expansionists are hatching fresh plans against Afghanistan. "If an aggression is launched against us," the minister said, "it is doomed to a failure. We are ready to give a rebuff to uninvited guests. We will have in this the support of the fraternal countries, in the first place, of our great friend--the Soviet Union."

Answering a question about Afghanistan's relations with Pakistan and Iran, the minister of national defense declared:

"Our republic," the national defense minister of the DRA said, "declares for normalizing relations with the neighbour countries. We will further adhere to this general line. Moreover, we are confident, that good neighborliness will be gradually achieved. But imperialism and other reactionary forces are doing their utmost to frustrate a normalization of our relations. Thus, this unseemly role is performed in Iran by the former SAVAK agents in disguise.

"The people's armed forces of the DRA do not threaten anybody. They are firmly standing on guard of the gains of the revolution and of their borders."

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON TIES WITH VIETNAM

LD140934 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jul 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Fraternal Solidarity"]

[Text] Truly internationalist relations have firmly asserted themselves in the community of socialist states. The fraternal countries' cohesion and the coordination of their actions are an important factor in successfully resolving the multifaced tasks of creating a new society and strengthening socialism's international positions and its influence on the course of world events. The friendly meeting of the Soviet and Vietnamese leaders, which took place in Moscow recently, inscribed a bright new page in the annals of cooperation between brother peoples. Held in a cordial atmosphere, it was an important international event.

Showing profound interest in experience of socialist and communist building, the participants in the meeting exchanged information on the internal development of the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV], as well as on the most important tasks which the CPSU and the Vietnam Communist Party [VCP] and the peoples of the two fraternal countries are working to resolve. The present state of Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation received a comprehensive appraisal, and its prospects were determined. A joint analysis was made of the international situation. Full unity of views was demonstrated on all the questions discussed. The presentation of the SRV's highest awards to the Soviet leaders was an expression of the Vietnamese people's profound gratitude to the great Lenin's motherland, the CPSU and all Soviet people for their support and assistance to Vietnam.

This summit meeting was the first since the signing in November, 1978, of the Soviet-Vietnamese friendship and cooperation treaty, which marked a new stage in the development of relations between our countries and peoples. Since then tremendous work has been done in all directions of Soviet-Vietnamese relations on the basis of that historic document. Regular contacts along party, state and public lines have enjoyed further development. Approximately 70 national economic projects are being constructed in the SRV with the Soviet Union's technical and economic assistance. The volume of reciprocal trade has increased considerably. Training of national cadres has been extended. Geographically remote Vietnam has become a near and familiar country for Soviet people.

Our cooperation is continuing to strengthen and is becoming increasingly profound and multifaceted. Additional potential for augmenting the two countries' economic, scientific and technical ties is being brought to light in the course of coordinating national economic plans for 1981-1985. The two countries are now equal to tasks on a much larger scale than before. The Soviet-Vietnamese agreement on cooperation in conducting geological prospecting and in oil and gas extraction on the continental shelf of the southern SRV, signed 3 July this year, serves as an example of this.

Both in the years of the grim military trials which fell to the lot of the heroic Vietnamese people and in the years of strenuous peaceful building the Soviet people have displayed solidarity with Vietnam and have given and are giving it support and assistance.

"Friendship means, above all, deeds and actions whose significance is tested by time," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, said at the meeting in the Kremlin. "And this test convinces us that Soviet-Vietnamese friendship is strongly built and it becomes increasingly rich and bright with every passing year."

The solidarity of brother peoples is founded on common interests and aims, on the firm foundation of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. The pooling of efforts enables them to advance still more confidently and to resolve more difficult and complex tasks.

"To follow the path of the October Revolution and unite with the Soviet Union--this is the principled policy of our party and state," Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the VCP Central Committee, declared on presenting the Soviet leaders with the SRV's highest awards.

For the Soviet Union and the SRV, as for the other fraternal states, the interests of peace, socialism and the peoples' freedom and independence stand in the forefront of international affairs. Our countries struggle consistently and actively to resolve the key question of modern times--to preserve and deepen detente. During the meeting the Vietnamese leaders fully supported the conclusions and provisions of the declaration adopted at the conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee in May. The SRV comes out firmly in support of the peace-loving initiatives of the USSR and the other socialist community countries.

The Soviet and Vietnamese leaders take a common approach to the problems which external forces are creating through their subversive actions in such a troubled region as Southeast Asia now is. Beijing is seeking to destabilize the situation in Indochina with U.S. support. The military demonstrations being conducted by China on Vietnam's northern borders cannot but cause alarm. Beijing and Washington encourage raids on the People's Republic of Kampuchea by remnants of Pol Pot's gangs. Open pressure is being put on Southeast Asian states. The Soviet Union looks with understanding and approval on the actions and initiatives of Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea and also other countries in the region aimed at ensuring peace and stability in that part of the globe. This historic turn which has occurred in the destiny of Indochina's peoples is irreversible.

Soviet communists and the entire Soviet people will continue to fulfill their international duty with regard to fraternal heroic Vietnam, an important outpost of the forces of peace and socialism in Southeast Asia, and to give it all possible support. For Soviet people solidarity with Vietnam was and still is a command of the heart and mind and an expression of immutable loyalty to the principles of internationalism.

The present stage of Soviet-Vietnamese relations is characterized by their further enrichment and improvement. The CPSU and the VCP are doing everything to deepen mutual cooperation in the interests of the peoples of the USSR and the SRV and the cause of peace, freedom and national independence in Asia and throughout the world.

The meeting of the Soviet and Vietnamese leaders developed into a graphic demonstration of our peoples' solidarity and was a portentous milestone on the path of the comprehensive development of Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation and an important contribution to further strengthening the cohesion of the world socialist community.

BREZHNEV SENDS BIRTHDAY MESSAGE TO NGUYEN HUU THO

LD150701 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Nguyen Huu Tho, acting president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV]:

Dear Comrade Nguyen Huu Tho:

On behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and on my own account I send you cordial congratulations in connection with your 70th birthday.

Your contribution to the Vietnamese People's struggle for national liberation and the revival of your motherland and your active role in the building of a flourishing Socialist Vietnam are well known in the Soviet Union. Soviet people deeply respect you--a loyal son of the Vietnamese people, consistent fighter for the triumph of the ideals of socialism and sincere friend of our country.

We wish you, dear Comrade Nguyen Huu Tho, sound health, long life and further successes in your activity for the good of the Vietnamese people.

I am firmly convinced that the traditional relations of fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the USSR and the SRV and between the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples will continue to strengthen and develop steadily in the interests of our countries, the entire socialist community and the cause of world peace.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

KORNILOV CITES VNA ON BEIJING AGGRESSION

LD141725 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1048 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, 14 July--TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov writes: The following is a recent report by the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY: In June alone, Beijing organized and carried out approximately 200 armed provocations on the Vietnam-China border. And while the Chinese militarists were carrying out raids on peaceful Vietnamese villages and Chinese Air Force planes were impudently violating the SRV's airspace, Thailand was feverishly preparing to infiltrate Pol Pot counterrevolutionary gangs into another sovereign Asian state--Kampuchea. And this aggressive operation was being prepared with Beijing's assistance and blessings.

The continuing provocations against Vietnam and Kampuchea repeatedly confirm the openly hegemonistic design and the dangerous, aggressive orientation of Beijing's foreign policy. Acting as a spearhead of world reaction and directly opposing the revolutionary movement of the present day, Beijing is not only continuing, but stepping up its massive onslaught against the cause of detente. It aggravates tension and strives to create centers of conflict and to sow hostility and hatred between peoples.

Beijing's policies, which have gone over to the side of the imperialists, are clearly demonstrating China's rapprochement with the West, above all with the United States and Japan, on a foundation which is hostile to the cause of socialism and peace. And it was precisely this aim which was being pursued during the May-June visit by Hua Guofeng, the premier of the PRC State Council, to Japan, Vice Premier Geng Biao's visit to the United States and Hua Guofeng's recent meeting with U.S. President Jimmy Carter in Tokyo. The Beijing leadership is participating directly in the implementation of the imperialists' aggressive plans against socialism, national independence, democracy and general peace. Is Beijing's recent aggression against Socialist Vietnam and its hostile actions against Cuba, the MPR and Laos not proof of this? Does not the fact that Beijing acting hand in hand with the United States, actively participating in the "undeclared war" which has been launched by imperialism and reaction against the revolution in Afghanistan attest to this? Beijing's rapprochment with the West and its joint and coordinated actions with the imperialist powers lead to an escalation of tension and to the destabilization of the situation in various parts of the world, primarily in Asia. "The partnership between imperialism and Beijing hegemonism, emphasizes the June CPSU Central Committee Plenum statement, presents a new and dangerous phenomenon in world politics which is dangerous for the whole of humanity, including the American and Chinese peoples."

BOVIN DISCUSSES SIGNIFICANCE OF TALKS WITH SCHMIDT

LD141051 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Jul 80 Morning Edition p 5

[A. Bovin "Political Commentator's Opinion": "Over a Visit"]

[Text] A transatlantic squabble flared up at the beginning of the year about what constitutes "Western solidarity." Solidarity, Washington claimed, is emulation of your leader. And since the United States does not allow that anyone except itself could be leader, it demands, without further ceremony, that the others take their cue from the White House's actions without asking superfluous questions.

It cannot be said that West Europe was ecstatic about this interpretation of solidarity. Rather, the interpretation created despondency and confusion, especially when the American administration tried to compensate for the lack of clarity in its line with a tough tone or when consultations with the allies served as a means of diverting attention from the U.S. leadership's true intentions. A logical question also made itself felt: What was to become of the interests of West Europe, which is opposed to thoughtless squandering of the capital of detente. These fundamental interests favor a return from "accusatory monologues" to equable [uravnoveshannyy] East-West dialogue.

The visit of H. Schmidt and H.-D. Genscher to Moscow clearly also reflected the feelings in West Europe associated with a desire to end the deterioration in the international situation and to find roads leading away from confrontation toward continued constructive cooperation. Schmidt believed this was the most complex mission since his accession to power, so people close to the chancellor relate. Complex not merely because the very subject of the talks was difficult. But also complex because there are forces active in the West which are opposed to any positive shifts in relations with the socialist countries, opposed to any move in a direction leading to the smoothing out of the situation.

As is well known, after the introduction of Soviet troops into Afghanistan the U.S. President tried to organize something like a psychological attack on the USSR. One direction of this was an attempt to create something like diplomatic "quarantine" around the Soviet Union. As was to be expected, nothing came of this. The Vienna talks between E. Muskie and A.A. Gromyko showed that even the Americans themselves were not confident of the correctness of their chosen course. All the same, the Warsaw meeting between L.I. Brezhnev and V. Giscard d'Estaing prompted resentful grumbling in Washington. All the same, the prospect of H. Schmidt's trip to Moscow irritated Washington.

On 13 June the U.S. President sent the FRG chancellor a letter insisting in emphatic terms that the Moscow talks should in no degree or on any pretext question the planned deployment of American missiles in West Europe. It is said the chancellor was offended and called this letter "astonishing." It is also said Brzezinski drafted the letter and virtually organized the information leak. At any rate, the Washington staffers of West Germany's STERN magazine knew of the affair as early as 14 June.

The leak was advantageous to Carter in his election campaign, since it contributed to the image of a resolute politician concerned for West Europe's security and imposing order "among his people." The leak was maybe still more advantageous to opposition forces in the FRG, which seized on the U.S. President's letter as proof that "the chancellor does not have Washington's confidence," that he is betraying the West's interests, and so on and so forth. [paragraph continues]

Things were going poorly for the opposition, but then the Americans tripped the ruling coalition. Why not take advantage! H. Schmidt said testily to American Senator J. Biden at the time: "Don't worry, you can rely on those damned Germans." Maybe so, but is it possible to rely on "those damned Americans"?

The final explanations over the letter that had aroused such passions came in Venice. I do not know what the President and chancellor talked about. But after the conversation Carter gave Schmidt his public blessing and even reportedly called the trip to Moscow "inevitable."

IZVESTIYA readers are familiar with the results of the talks between the USSR and the FRG leaders. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers assessed these results as a "substantial contribution to consolidating peace and security, improving the international climate and further developing the cooperation between the Soviet Union and the FRG." The Soviet Union's new proposals aimed at ending the impasse over the issue of talks on medium-range nuclear missile weapons are of tremendous significance. The long-term program of the main directions of cooperation between the USSR and the FRG in the economic and industrial sphere signed in Moscow is also called upon to play a great role. The top Soviet authorities noted that "despite the complication of the international situation and the existence of substantial differences on a number of issues, both sides stated with the utmost clarity as a result of the talks that they regard the relaxation of tension as necessary, possible and useful and expressed their desire to contribute in every possible way to ensuring that it is the leading trend in international relations."

The aforementioned substantial differences were manifested with greatest clarity in the discussion of the Afghan topic. The FRG leaders did not go beyond the confines of Western propaganda outlines and held to the unconstructive, provocative U.S. line. Incidentally, by no means everyone in the Federal Republic shares this approach of such "solidarity." Be that as it may, the well-known commentator S. Haffner writes in STERN, for instance, "it is not our conflict. Afghanistan is not our ally and we are not a world policeman.... If America believes it must take somebody's side in this conflict, that is America's business, not ours. Our unambiguous interests--more, our vital interests--demand that we not allow Near Eastern turmoil to spread to Europe...."

Of course, neither Schmidt nor Genscher would accept Haffner's initial premise ("none of our business"). But from the viewpoint of practical political consequences, Haffner set forth with precision the stance of sober-minded West Europeans--Afghan events must not be allowed to be used to erode the foundation of detente in Europe.

H.-D. Genscher expressed essentially the same idea, albeit in a different form, at the Free Democrats' congress. "It would not be possible to bring any conflict even a step nearer to solution if we thoughtlessly began a cold war in Europe. It is necessary to act in the diametrically opposite way. Europe...must preserve peace by a policy of actively safeguarding it and must promote peaceful solutions in other parts of the world." Reasonable, you have to admit.

The problem, to put it in its most general terms, is how to interpret the widespread concept of the indivisibility of detente. Washington has essentially offered a version it would be appropriate to call the "indivisibility of antidetente": Tension arising in any region of the globe must be transferred to other areas. [paragraph continues]

For instance, the detericration in relations with the Soviet Union artifically caused on the pretext of the Afghan events should also be transferred onto West European soil.

However, it is also possible to understand something completely different by the inadvisability of detente: Detente's achievements in one area of the globe must be used to localize and then reduce tension arising elsewhere. For instance, the elements of trust and mutual understanding that have arisen in Europe and the principles that have proved their effectiveness here are also applicable to a political settlement in the Near and Middle East. The Moscow talks showed that the standpoints of the USSR and the FRG are not far from another in this respect. That is important. Important both today and in the long term.

As was to be expected, the visit of H. Schmidt and H.-D. Genscher prompted a widespread reaction in the West. The reactions have included some whose authors, for want of weighty arguments against the results of the talks, seek in the talks an intention on Moscow's part to "drive a wedge" between the United States and West Europe. The Soviet Union, the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR wrote, hopes that this visit "will mean the start of a real divergence of opinions between the United States and its NATO allies over how to regard Soviet strategy, a divergence that can be used to advantage." Used for what? To establish Soviet control over West Europe, of course.

Let us speak of "divergences." First, the Soviet Union can scarcely be blamed for the divergences that now exist. These are objectively caused by the frequent discrepancy between interests on the two sides of the Atlantic. So long as West Europe was weak, it remained silent and the primacy of American interests was viewed as something natural. Now West Europe has changed--both economically and politically. Now it does not want to remain silent; it is demanding equitable partnership. Subjectively, the divergences between the United States and West Europe and the present deterioration in them are caused by Washington's extremely willful--to put it mildly--foreign policy. And increasingly often the allies are having to think for themselves.

Second, when there are different opinions, attitudes to them are bound to differ also, especially when the subject of the divergences is not the question whether there is life on Mars, but the question whether there is to be life on Earth, and if so, what sort. If one opinion yearns for cold war while the other is on the side of detente, it is logical to note that divergence. Incidentally, by no means everyone in the United States is delighted with the idea of "brinkmanship," which some people would like to revive.

And West Europe's leading political circles have a better understanding of the need for peaceful coexistence with the Soviet Union than Washington. Clearly because any other coexistence in Europe is impossible and harmful. The ravings about the threat of "Soviet control" of West Europe are not believed there. And rightly not, for the Soviet Union does not need control; it needs even, good-neighborly, equitable relations.

It is obvious that elements of equality are increasing in the relations between the United States and West Europe also. The Soviet-French meeting in Warsaw and the talks between the USSR and FRG leaders in Moscow show that West Europe wants to be an equal, though completely loyal, partner in the transatlantic alliance and that it wants to and can play a stabilizing role in world affairs.

All this can only be welcomed. But not because the different attitudes toward the values of detente are causing difficulties between Washington and its European allies. Because, in particular, West Europe's more balanced position may lower the temperature in Washington. That would be useful to all. As you can see, here we have yet another "insidious scheme": to use Western solidarity to influence U.S. policy....

So the visit is over,and over successfully. The point is not just the frank and honest statement of viewpoints and assessments. What is important is that the mutual clarification of standpoints and the clear mapping out of areas of agreement and disagreement provided a good precondition for new proposals and for the revelation and reaffirmation of a common desire to cooperate for the good of both states and of peace throughout the world.

FRENCH AMBASSADOR'S 14 JULY ADDRESS CENSORED

LD141625 Paris Domestic Service in French 1600 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] The French ambassador has been censored by Soviet television. Contrary to tradition, he did not appear on the occasion of 14 July. The text which he was due to deliver included a mention of Afghanistan and was rejected by the Soviet authorities. The same incident occurred on 4 July when the U.S. ambassador was due to broadcast his speech on Soviet television for the American independence holiday.

FILM ON OLYMPICS BLOCKED DESPITE APOLOGY

LD141058 Hamburg DPA in German 0917 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow--The Soviet Union has banned ARD [the West German broadcasting network] from transmitting a television film on the value of the Olympic games for the USSR, saying that the Olympics have nothing to do with politics. ARD's correspondent in Moscow, Klaus Bednarz, confirmed today that the Soviets had first maintained that one of four items ARD planned to transmit to the Federal Republic yesterday evening contained an interview with dissidents. It was learned that the point at issue, it is said, was the Soviet charge of having interviewed the wife of dissident Andrey Sakharov, who has been exiled to Gorkiy.

The European Broadcasting Union [EBU], which has bought the television rights of the Olympic games for West Europe, was immediately called in by ARD. The aim is for the EBU to dissociate itself from this kind of censorship practice and exclude the possibility of it happening again in negotiations with the Moscow authorities.

After the charge, ARD showed the Soviets all four films. Bednarz said that the authorities apologized expressly for the false assertion. The four films were released for transmission in the Olympic television tower, but half-an-hour later the permission for one item was revoked. In this film Bednarz deals with the topic "the Olympics and propaganda."Apart from an accompanying commentary by the ARD correspondent, the item only contains quotes from Soviet books and newspapers as well as statements by party chief Leonid Brezhnev. The three permitted items contained interviews with passers-by on the Olympic boycott, recreational sport in Moscow and folklore from the Olympic cultural program.

NORDIC OPPOSITION TO NATO EUROPEAN STRATEGY VIEWED

LD111539 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jul 80 p 4

[Report by PRAVDA correspondent Yu. Kuznetsov under the rubric "Disarmament--The Command of the Times": "The Only Reasonable Path"]

[Text] Helsinki, July--The European Nordic countries occupy a considerable part of the map of the continent--approximately one-third of Western Europe. In recent months there has developed here, as in most other Western states, a propaganda campaign of unprecedented size and intensity aimed at fueling international tension and "toughening" the course vis-a-vis the socialist community countries, above all the Soviet Union. However, even in this atmosphere, many inhabitants of this part of Europe are tending to display a sense of responsibility for the destiny of peace. They are talking of the need to separate the true, long-term interests of the European peoples from the selfish expectations of certain Western leaders.

This approach is most graphically manifested in the discussion of matters directly affecting the discussion of matters directly affecting the security of the European Nordic countries. These matters include the Pentagon strategists' plans to impose on the West Europeans the deployment of new American nuclear weapons and also military equipment on our continent.

The sense of alarm in connection with the NATOites' sinister intentions was very evident at the recent session of the Nordic Council--the consultative organization of the region's countries. Traditionally these meetings do not bother with foreign policy questions, but on this occasion a number of the delegates meeting in Reykjavik saw fit to point out the direct danger to the European Nordic countries connected with the U.S. plans to deploy so-called heavy military equipment dumps on Norwegian territory. Finnish parliamentary deputy N. Hirvel said that these plans are a serious threat to other countries, including those which are not members of military alliances. Swedish parliamentary deputy D. Verner said that the situation is developing in such a way that the European north faces the real danger of becoming involved in a new round of the arms race.

The Finnish Social Democratic Party organ SUOMEN SOSIALIDEMOKRATTI wrote: "It would be a mistake to call it a technical project improving the NATO defense system. Its purpose is to strengthen U.S. military and political influence in the northern Europe."

Scandinavia's biggest bourgeois paper, DAGENS NYHETER, analysed the situation in the region in connection with the intensification of the NATO "presence" in Norway and Denmark and noted that it "restricts the freedom of action" of the Scandinavian countries. The authors of the article, W. Agrell and J. Oeberg reckon that the question should be stated as follows: Does this presence increase anyone's security in the north? And their answer is: The U.S. plans "for the first time create an intervention potential" in the immediate neighborhood of Sweden and "threaten the very foundation of stability in the region."

The variously orientated Norwegian press organs covered the discussion of this question in different ways. One was struck, however, by the common desire for a demonstration of the "immutability" of the country's policy regarding the deployment of foreign military bases on Norwegian territory.

In broad strata of the Norwegian public and the Nordic public in general the predominant opinion is that given the present world situation it would be much wiser to display restraint when it comes to military efforts and to renounce any steps which might contribute to fueling tension further.

The Scandinavian peoples' desire to see the policy of detente and cooperation continue was very clearly manifested in the approach to another NATO venture--the plans to deploy a new American medium-range nuclear weapons on the territory of a number of West European countries. Even in the NATO states of Denmark and Norway there was sharp criticism of the North Atlantic bloc Council December session's decisions on this score.

Prominent political and public figures, parliamentarians, scientific and cultural figures and clergymen in the Nordic countries urged and continue to urge their governments to renounce support for these plans. Therefore there was a great welcome here for Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's words at the CPSU Central Committee June (1950) Plenum to the effect that the Soviet Union will continue to make every effort to preserve detente and all the good things that come out of the seventies, to effect a move toward disarmament, support the peoples' right to free and independent development and protect and strengthen peace. This pronouncement by the Soviet leader and the Soviet Union's repeated expressions of readiness for any constructive talks on problems of limiting the arms race, in Europe too, met with the broadest possible response and support in northern Europe.

A whole series of ruling Norwegian Labor Party organizations is unequivocally demanding that the country says "no" to the deployment of the new nuclear missiles in Western Europe and refuse to support the implementation of these plans. Many Norwegian trade unions and their local branches have sharply criticized the NATOites' intrigues.

In Denmark--even at government level--people have demanded that NATO postpone the implementation of the decisions regarding the new nuclear missiles. This position was approved by the overwhelming majority of Folketing deputies. And it accords with the sentiments of very many Danes. Practically all the country's political parties--except the reactionary Progress Party and the Democratic Center group--refused to support the dangerous plans. Now the question of preventing the implementation of these plans is on the agenda.

Among neutral Sweden's progressive circles the program for the deployment of the new weapons in Western Europe was generally seen as a threat to peaceful cooperation among the continent's countries, as a threat to the security and very existence of the European peoples. The movement of Swedish fighters for peace, branches of the Swedish union of left-wing women, trade union and youth organizations and other democratic organizations have demanded that the government oppose the NATO plans. Swedish Foreign Minister O. Ullsten expressed concern at the intensification of the arms race in central Europe and welcomed the USSR"s peace proposals.

The overwhelming majority of Finns see the new NATO plans as a threat to the very foundation of peaceful coexistence on the continent. Finnish President U. Kekkonen has repeatedly noted that people in his country have been anxiously following the development of international politics in recent times. Europe, V. Kekkonen said, is on the brink of a new arms race spiral while the talks on disarmament with reference to our continent are at a standstill. In this situation everyone must be aware of his responsibility for the future of mankind and every opportunity of achieving solutions by means of talks must be snapped up.

A whole series of Finnish political, party, trade union and public figures have criticized the NATO plans. Social Democratic Party Chairman K. Sorsa noted that the deployment of the new medium-range missiles in Western Europe would be a danger to all European states, including Finland.

The NATO plans and policy were sharply condemned by the Oslo conference of Nordic communist parties at the end of June. In a unanimous statement the delegations from the Danish, Norwegian, Swedish and Finnish communist parties confirmed their resolve to uphold peace and detente on the continent.

The Nordic countries' public is displaying lively interest in possibilities of settling the tense situation in Europe exacerbated as a result of NATO's intrigues. The ratification of the SALT II treaty might be a factor in reducing international tension, the Nordic countries' foreign ministers said at their meeting.

There is talk here of the advisability of a joint quest for other, additional possibilities of easing international tension on the continent, mentioning, in particular, U. Kekkonen's well-known proposal that northern Europe be turned into a nuclear-free zone. In the current situation this proposal is most relevant. The Nordic countries' population responded positively to the Soviet Union's statement that the USSR will never use nuclear weapons against states which renounce the production and acquisition of these weapons and do not have them on their territory.

Not so long ago Finland addressed a proposal to all European states and the United States and Canada on the question of a "disarmament program for Europe." A working document expounds the Finnish Government's ideas in connection with Finland's initiative at the 34th UN General Assembly session on the elaboration of the aforementioned program taking into account existing proposals in this sphere, including proposals by the socialist states.

Swedish representatives in the socialist international--in particular its secretary general, B. Carlson--stated the need for concrete action to improve the international climate and ensure the continuation of detente. "Disarmament is not just a question of technical talks," B. Carlson noted, "it is a matter of life and death."

In this the socialist countries' stance entirely coincides with the aspirations of the world's peoples. The peace-loving aspirations of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries stand out particularly clearly against the background of the militarist decisions of the recent NATO Council session in Brussels. The Scandinavian peoples followed very closely the work of the jubilee conference of the Warsaw Pact Consultative Committee. The declaration adopted during the conference is seen by many people here as a document that opens up bright prospects for strengthening peace and cooperation and for the continuation and development of the detente course.

The overwhelming majority of people in the Nordic countries are aware that the path of abandoning the arms race, the path of detente and arms reduction is the only reasonable path for all the peoples of the continent.

## Icelandic Opposition

LD111101 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Jul 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent Yu. Goloshubov dispatch under the rubric "Letter From Iceland": "Cares of a Distant Island"]

[Excerpt] Reykjavik--A foreign policy debate took place recently in parliament during which a question of current concern to many Icelanders was raised very definitely. [paragraph continues]

Its initiators were three political parties--the People's Alliance, the Progressive Party and the Social Democratic Party of Iceland. The first two belong to the government coalition.

Deputies of the three parties submitted for examination by the Althing a bill prohibiting the deployment of nuclear weapons in Iceland in any form--on land, at sea or in the air. It is quite clear that this bill (it will be discussed after parliament's summer recess) directly reflects the Icelanders' concern at the plans the Pentagon and NATO are nurturing for the use of the U.S. military base at Keflavik. This, the biggest U.S. base in the North Atlantic, has been adapted to accept both warships and submarines equipped with nuclear weapons and combat aircraft with nuclear cargoes on board. American soldiers are stationed permanently at the base.

Broad sections of the public in Iceland, which has been dragged into NATO, have repeatedly protested against the presence of the base and foreign troops on sovereign Icelandic soil. Icelanders see that Pentagon strategists, allocating Iceland the role of an "unsinkable aircraft carrier in the Atlantic," are seeking to use it for their own militarist purposes, which are fraught with great risks to the islanders. Now, planning to extend the radius of operation of American nuclear strategy in Europe, the Pentagon intends to make Iceland its nuclear outpost in the North Atlantic region, as shown by reports in certain Western press organs.

Icelanders are also alarmed at something else: Have nuclear weapons been deployed in their motherland already? For, despite the verbal assurances of American admirals, the Icelanders have in practice no real possibility of monitoring how many and what kind of foreign weapons are kept on Icelandic territory.

In submitting the aforementioned bill the Althing deputies sharply criticized U.S. strategy. Its dangerous nature was emphasized, for example, by Olafur Grimson, chairman of the parliamentary faction of the People's Alliance. The bill's submission was preceded by a powerful wave of protests against the Pentagon's plans which swept the country. Members of the protest movement resolutely demanded the island's protection against nuclear death and once again proclaimed the need to liquidate the American base at Keflavik. It was not by chance that Vigois Finnbogadottir, who has just been elected president of Iceland, placed special emphasis on this in her election campaign. She spoke out repeatedly against the presence of the American base on the country's territory. This ensured her the support of broad sections of the Icelandic population.

Of course, just as everywhere else, Atlantic propaganda tries its best to convince Icelanders of the need to step up military preparations supposedly for defense against the "Soviet threat." But such arguments, if such they can be called, appear unconvincing. Icelanders know well the Warsaw Pact states' proposal aimed at strengthening security in Europe and ending the arms race.

We talked with Ingemar Jonsson, chairman of the Icelandic Peace Defense Committee. Icelanders, he said, are a peace-loving people and want their island to be safeguarded against any military adversities. We resolutely demand Iceland's withdrawal from NATO and the closure of the American military base. We believe, I. Jonsson went on to say, that a referendum should be held on these burning issues. We want there never to be nuclear weapons in Iceland and the entire north of Europe. The best guarantee of peace is the achievement of disarmament--both nuclear and conventional. As for the NATO fables about a "Soviet threat," we do not believe them and want to develop good relations with the USSR.

It is not hard to be convinced of the fruitfulness of good relations between our countries. While crossing the large island's endless expanses, he frequently met our Zhigulis, Nivas, Volgas and Moskviches. Their sales in Iceland stably occupy one of the first places, for, as Icelanders say, our vehicles are well suited to local conditions. The (Sigalda) power station, constructed with the Soviet Union's assistance and which supplies electricity to the southwest of the country, enjoys a good reputation. Icelanders meet more than 80 percent of their requirements for petroleum products thanks to Soviet deliveries. Iceland in turn exports fish products and woolen goods to our country. Of course, the opportunities for mutually advantageous trade are far from exhausted, and both sides seek to further expand it. Not that Soviet-Iceland ties are confined to trade.

A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation visited Iceland last year, and Iceland parliamentarians are now expected to visit our country. Cultural ties are being expanded. We were told about this by Ivar Jonsson, chairman of the board of the "Iceland-Soviet Union" society, which recently celebrated its 30th anniversary. Appearances by our artists enjoy great popularity in Iceland. Soviet plays are staged in the capital. The society organizes showings of Soviet movies.

SWEDISH COMMUNIST DELEGATION'S VISIT REPORTED

LD121412 Moscow in Swedish to Sweden 1900 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] A TASS correspondent reports that a delegation of the Swedish Party of the Left Communists [VPK] led by its Deputy Chairman Eivor Marklund visited the Soviet Union from 1-10 July. The VPK representatives visited Moscow and the Soviet Republic of Latvia, acquainting themselves with agricultural enterprises as well as with the work of the party and trade union organizations of the republic. The delegation was received in the Soviet Union by the CPSU Central Committee, by the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee, by the editors of the periodical KOMMUNIST and by the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions. The delegation stressed the profound impression made on them by the successes of the Soviet people in economic life, social care and culture. They stressed that the efforts of the CPSU to strengthen international detente and stop the arms race are of the greatest importance to the fate of humanity and social progress.

STOCKHOLM ESTONIAN FESTIVAL TERMED ANTI-SOVIET

LD111421 [Editorial Report] Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian on 1 July 1980 publishes on page 4 a 1,500-word abridged reprint of a Reyn Kordes article from the Estonian-language newspaper KODUMAA on Estonian emigre activities in Sweden. Kordes deals largely with the activities of the Estonian emigres Kheynrikh Mark and Arvo Khorm who were reportedly helped to flee their country by the Gestapo during World War II. After providing extensive historical background material the article reveals the "anti-Soviet nature" of the "so-called" "Estonian Days" festival now being held in Stockholm. Kordes links the two emigres with finance from the Swedish Government and a "major Western state," and asserts that the Stockholm festival is directed toward damaging the "good-neighborly relations between Sweden and the Soviet Union."

MOSCOW PERSIAN CITES OFFICIALS ON PLOTTERS' FLIGHT

GF141225 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] During the latter part of last week a coup plot was revealed in Iran. According to newspaper reports, approximately 600 individuals involved in the plot, including 2 major generals, have been arrested.

According to reports from Turkish officials, a number of the plotters were able to flee Iran by helicopter and go to Turkey yesterday. They intend to request political asylum in the United States.

The evidence given by the arrested plotters proves that the United States was behind the coup plot.

TEHRAN MEDIA CITED ON ATTEMPTED COUP

LD141622 Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 14, TASS--An investigation into the abortive coup d'etat and exposure of the persons involved in the counterrevolutionary plot are continuing in Iran. The newspaper TEHRAN TIMES reported the arrest of former Iranian Air Force Commander General Mehdiyum and one-time commander of the gendarmerie of the shah's regime General Mohaqeqi on a charge of masterminding a plot. Representatives of the Iranian authorities announced that they have full lists of the plotters, but, however, "their names are not published so far for security reasons."

The details of the plot are being uncovered. It was to be carried out with the backing of U.S. imperialism and Israel, the newspaper writes. It is seen from the findings of the investigation that the plotters intended to use Tabriz and Khuzestan Province in the south of Iran as the main bases of the coup.

According to a Tehran radio report, the plotters had been trained abroad. In recent months "experts" in staging coup d'etats and street fighting had visited Iran in the guise of tourists bearing passports of Britain, the FRG, and other allies of the USA. They trained antigovernment elements for action against the existing regime.

The plotters set themselves the aim of reinstituting in the country a puppet regime that would meet the interests of the United States, Israel and their allies and would be an obedient tool in their hands, the radio commentary said.

In this connection the local mass media stress that Washington has not given up its hostile plans against the people of Iran and is cherishing the hope to turn that country into its domain again. Thus, Tehran radio stressed, on the eve of the attempted coup d'etat, two U.S. aircraft carriers and 25 other U.S. naval ships carrying on board 125 Phantom aircraft, 100 tanks and a large number of helicopters approached the Iranian shores.

Recalled here in this connection is the hypocritical stand of the present U.S. administration, which is talking profusely of the necessity of a "peaceful settlement" of the Iranian-American conflict, but in fact continues hatching criminal plans against Iran.

EXECUTIONS IN IRAN: GENERAL HATAM SHOT

LD141847 Moscow TASS in English 1826 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 14, TASS--As was reported by Radio Tehran, former Deputy Chief of the General Staff of Iranian Armed Forces General H. Hatam was shot in the Tehran prison last night. General H. Hatam was actively involved in crimes perpetrated by the shah regime against the Iranian people. 14 persons were executed in Tabriz on charges of collaboration with the shah regime, espionage and also land speculation and drug trafficking.

HOSTAGE'S STATEMENT ON ESPIONAGE SOURCES REPORTED

LD142230 Moscow TASS in English 2140 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran July 14, TASS--All staff-members of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, who were engaged in espionage activities, had special nicknames, just as persons of the Iranian origin who collaborated with the Americans. This has been disclosed, according to the newspaper SOBHE AZADEGAN, in the course of a interrogation-conversation by one of the American diplomats-spies now being held in Iran. His name is not disclosed, but only the nickname "Pequin" is used.

As is clear from the talk, which was held with "Pequin" by "Islamic Students--Followers of the course of Imam," he, being a staff-member of the American Embassy worked with four "sources," who acted under the nicknames of "Rotter," "Parb," "Tarmap" and "Jinus-13." "Pequin" met with them in specially selected places, received the collected information and gave assignments. He said that "Tarmap" reported about relations of the Bazargan government (which resigned over the American hostage's case) with the leadership of the Islamic revolution, the situation in Kordestan and sentiments in the army.

"Rotter" supplied in the main information about the position of national minorities in other, apart from Kordestan, areas sentiments among tribes towards the central power and inter-tribal links. "Rotter" knew that he worked for the CIA, and did that free-of-charge, just "with love for America." "Pequin" said that "Rotter" nickname belonged to Khosrow Qashqa'i chieftain of the Qashqam tribe, who is now in detention.

The newspaper also reports that "Palad" [as received] was the nickname of Amir-Entezam, deputy prime minister in the Bazargan cabinet, who worked with other "messenger." He is now also in prison.

COMMENTARY RECALLS SUCCESSFUL USE OF OIL WEAPON IN 1973

LD112350 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] In the Arab world a call is once again being heard to intensify the struggle against imperialism and Zionism and for the liberation of Israeli-occupied territory not only by political but also by economic means. In the Amman conference of the Arab foreign, economic and finance ministers, reference is made to the fact that the economic weapon, particularly oil, must serve as an element to support the Arab political struggle.

Syria and the PLO presented a resolution for reducing oil exports to the United States, Canada and the Western European states which support Israel. Nayif Hawatimah, the secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, in a statement to the Beirut ASH-SHA'B, called for an embargo on oil exports to the United States and for the withdrawal of Arab deposits from U.S. banks.

The Arabs used the oil weapon in 1973 to influence the course of events in the Middle East in favor of the Arab confrontation states. On 17 October 1973, after the ourbreak of hostilities in the region, the Arab oil ministers issued in Kuwait a unanimous resolution to commence a cutback in production by 5 percent a month. Saudi Arabia and Kuwait actually began to reduce production more than 10 percent. Between the 20th and 22d of that month, the Arab states one after another announced a reduction in oil exports to the United States, which extensively provide Israel with weapons, and to the Netherlands, which had adopted a blatant attitude of support for Israel. This meant a cutback of production by the Arab countries, according to the Beirut MIDDLE EAST ECONOMIC SURVEY, of 28.5 percent by the beginning of November--which led to a fall in world oil exports by 17-18 percent.

The American journal FOREIGN AFFAIRS said that when the oil-importing countries suffered a deep shock in October 1973 as a result of the oil embargo and reduction in production in the Arab world, their initial reaction was to adopt their foreign policies to the interests of the Arab countries. None of the West European countries, except Portugal offered its territory to the United States for the transit of weapons to Israel.

As to the effect of the oil embargo on U.S. policy, Nixon said that the possibility of a halt of oil deliveries to the United States was one of the most important factors which compelled that country to try as soon as possible to settle the Middle East crisis in 1975.

But events continued to develop. The Arab oil-exporting states on 5 November of the same year held a conference in which they decided to reduce production in December by 25 percent compared with the level of the previous September and by 5 percent compared with the level in November. The reaction from the countries of West Europe was very fast. On the morning immediately following the conference the Nine EEC member-states issued a statement on the Middle East situation in which they called for the implementation of the Security Council resolutions and the return of the combatants to the positions they had occupied on 22 October. These states stressed the need to carry out the Security Council resolution of 22 November 1967 in all its parts, including that which calls for the liberation of Arab territory which Israel occupied in 1967.

Naturally, the imposition of an oil embargo is a matter of concern to the Arabs themselves, but they have every right to use their oil as a weapon to protect themselves and to achieve the liberation of land occupied by Israel and the realization of the rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

RESUMPTION OF AUTONOMY TALKS IN CAIRO CRITICIZED

LD141708 Moscow TASS in English 1657 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] Cairo, July 14, TASS--The tri-partite talks on the so-called "Palestinian autonomy" with the participation of representatives of Egypt, Israel and the United States have resumed here after a break of over two months. The talks are held within the framework of a special "judicial commission" which was set up to consider "legal aspects." It is well-known that the citizens on the Western Bank of the Jordan and in the Gaza Strip resolutely reject the form of "self-government" which Washington, Tel Aviv and Cairo try to impose.

The break in the talks was brought about by increased terrorist actions and repressions by Tel Aviv against the citizens in the occupied Arab territories. In this situation As-Sadat, who aspires to the role of "the defender of Palestinian interests", had to break the talks for tactical reasons. He made his agreement to continue the talks dependent on the condition that Israel will "soften" its position.

And now the talks continue. Has Tel Aviv's position become softer? The meeting in Washington between the heads of the delegations of the three countries, which was held at the beginning of July, demonstrated that Tel Aviv's position has undergone not even cosmetic changes.

Tel Aviv today has made its position even more tough. This was proved by the very first words uttered on the arrival to the Egyptian capital by the Israeli justice minister, Shmu'el Tamir, who stressed yet again that Jerusalem is the "whole and indivisible" capital of Israel. But one can hardly find a more convincing proof of Tel Aviv's fierce course, than the decision by the Israeli prime minister, Menahem Begin, declared on the eve of the resumption of the talks, to move his office to the occupied part of Jerusalem where a complex of government buildings is now under construction.

Apparently, the trick with the talks on "Palestinian autonomy" is needed by Tel Aviv only as a cover for the implementation of its plan of perpetuating the occupation of the Arab lands. As for As-Sadat, he obediently plays his role of a decoy-duck, used by Tel Aviv and Washington to deceive other Arab states into accepting the course of separatism.

AS-SADAT READY TO GIVE JERUSALEM TO ZIONISTS

LD141838 Moscow TASS in English 1749 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 14, TASS--TASS commentator Vyacheslav Muravyev writes:

According to reports of Israeli newspapers, President as-Sadat said that "united" Jerusalem might become the Israeli capital, if Israel permitted that Islamic flags be raised over the mosques in the eastern part of the city. President as-Sadat has thus made a fresh step on the path of betrayal of the interests of the Arab states. He is ready to give up Jerusalem to the Zionists, although he quite recently expressed "indignation" at Israel's intention to turn that city, where the sacred Moslems shrines are situated, into its capital. Israeli Premier Begin sensed the weakness of As-Sadat's position and immediately launched a new offensive. He declared today that he would "permit" to hoist Moslem flags over mosques in Jerusalem only in case if 21 Arab states recognize it as Israel's capital. Meanwhile, Begin is preparing to transfer his residence to Jerusalem's eastern part, about which he has notified Washington and Cairo. The ever new disgraceful concessions of As-Sadat to Israel are clearly pursuing the aim of cementing the staggering Camp David deal, as well as the regimes of both participants in the separate deal--Israel and Egypt, where discontent is mounting over the policy of the ruling circles, which can keep afloat only due to the financial infusions and vast military aid by the USA. But it is in vain that As-Sadat and his patrons are trying to strengthen the treacherous deal concluded behind the back of the Arab people of Palestine.

It was quite recently that the United States was doing its utmost to keep in power the corrupt anti-national shah's regime. But neither the supplies of enormous consignments of American weapons, assistance from a whole army of military advisers, nor close cooperation between the CIA and the SAVAK secret police in the suppression of popular discontent could save the shah. The same lot also threatens the As-Sadat regime, which is trying to strengthen its positions at the expense of the interests of the Egyptian people, the Palestinians and the Arab nation as a whole.

USSR, ARGENTINA SIGN PROTOCOL ON LONG-TERM GRAIN PURCHASES

LD111127 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0600 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Excerpt] A long-term protocol has been signed in Buenos Aires between Argentina and the Soviet Union. It provides for the sale of 22.5 million tons of corn, sorghum and soya beans to the Soviet Union over the next 51 years. News agencies report that Argentina's refusal to impose an embargo on grain shipments to the USSR, as demanded by the United States, has placed Washington in an even more difficult position. Argentina is the second largest grain exporter after the United States.

SVISTUNOV: GEN GRAHAM 'COURTING' ARGENTINA ON VISIT

LD071334 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2230 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 7, TASS--Sergey Svistunov writes in PRAVDA that "the latest matchmaker of the 'cold war' which Washington is trying hard to impose on Argentina, turned up in Buenos Aires the other day. On this occasion the role has been assumed by retired Lt Gen Daniel Graham, former director of the intelligence directorate of the U.S. Department of Defense. The theme of all his statements to various audiences has been that Argentina should join the ranks of the most implacable anticommunists and opponents of the Soviet Union. The bellicose 'hawk' praised the fascist Pinochet regime and the military junta in Uruguay, transparently hinting that these archreactionary dictatorships are models to be imitated."

The commentator notes that for some time Argentina and Brazil have been a thorn in the flesh of U.S. foreign policy. These countries' refusal to join in the so-called "trade sanctions" against the Soviet Union has brought forth an outburst of unambiguous threats in Washington. "The United States put crude pressure on Buenos Aires and Brasilia and resorted to political and economic blackmail, but this did not produce the desired result. Both countries reaffirmed their principled course of developing mutually advantageous relations with the USSR and the other socialist countries."

"Having realized that these crooked tactics have completely failed, the White House is now trying to achieve its ends by subtler means," the commentary goes on to say. Washington officials have spoken of the need for 'a new dialogue with Argentina. Visits to Buenos Aires by VIP's from Washington have increased. General Graham is one of the cohort of suitors 'courting' Argentina." The author writes that the Chinese hegemonists have also been trying to "influence" Argentina. However, President Videla, who paid an official visit to Beijing in June, refused to sign the proposed joint statement which was couched in anti-Soviet terms.

"It has been repeatedly stated both in Argentina and other Latin American countries that they regard 'the historically traditional good relations' with socialist countries as an invariable condition of peaceful coexistence," the commentator concludes.

JAMAICAN SECURITY CHIEF ON ABORTIVE COUP

LD140937 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jul 80 p 5

[Text] Havana, 9 July TASS--The recently discovered plot to overthrow the government of M. Manley was only the tip of the iceberg, C. Rattray, Jamaican minister of national security, said in Kingston. Therefore, he said, the Jamaican people must maintain vigilance in the face of reaction's attempts to overthrow the country's legitimate government.

The putchists, C. Rattray reported, intended to capture the main arsenal, arrest Prime Minister M. Manley and Jamaican Defense Forces Chief of General Staff R. Neish, force the detainees to announce the government's resignation on national radio and then finish them off.

The plot was headed, C. Rattray said, by C. Johnson leader of the so-called Jamaican United Front. This name is a cover for a profascist, ultrarightist organization set up 3 years ago. Generous funds have enabled it to publicize its views in the local papers. This organization and the plotters are backed by influential forces in Jamaica and abroad.

Local political circles are voicing the opinion that the abortive coup was only a trial run which may be followed by a better prepared operation.

CASTRO MESSAGE TO NICARAGUA 'GIVES RESOLUTE SUPPORT'

LD111123 Moscow TASS in English 1100 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] Havana, July 11, TASS--Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the republic, said Cuba would continue to give resolute support to Nicaragua in the resolution of the complex tasks of the country's restoration facing it.

In a message addressed to the Governing Council of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua on the occasion of the forthcoming first anniversay of the victory of the Sandinista people's revolution, Fidel Castro points out that the victory of the revolution has become an inspiring example for the peoples of Central America and the entire continent who remain under the yoke of tyranny and exploitation.

The message points out that the Cuban people regard with satisfaction how the victory of the Sandinists is being consolidated with the impressive support of the people, how the working people and students help to defend the revolution, make every effort to overcome the consequences of the devastating war, and launch an anti-illiteracy campaign.

Fidel Castro stressed the significance of the active foreign policy course of Nicaragua which holds a dignified place in the front ranks of the progressive revolutionary movement of the world.

SHCHERBITSKIY ADDRESSES UKRAINIAN PARTY AKTIV MEETING 3 JUL

AU091130 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 4 Jul 80 pp 2-3-4

[Unattributed report on report delivered by V. V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, at the 3 July republic's party aktivs meeting in Kiev--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Comrades: The CPSU Central Committee plenum held on 23 June was very important for our country. Its decisions will have a great impact on world developments.

HAVING LISTENED TO A REPORT BY COMRADE L. I. BREZHNEV, CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE GENERAL SECRETARY, THE PLENUM RESOLVED TO CONVENE THE ROUTINE 26TH CPSU CONGRESS, WHICH WILL UNDOUBTEDLY BECOME AN IMPORTANT HISTORIC LANDMARK ON THE PATH OF OUR SOCIETY'S ADVANCE TOWARD COMMUNISM.

As you know, the plenum discussed a report delivered by Comrade A. A. Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR Foreign Minister, on the international situation and the foreign policy of the Soviet Union and adopted an appropriate decision on the issue.

OUR COUNTRY'S COMMUNISTS AND ALL WORKING PEOPLE RECEIVED THE PLENUM'S DECISIONS WITH GREAT ENTHUSIASM AND UNANIMOUS SUPPORT, THE DECISIONS HAD A WIDE INTERNATIONAL RESPONSE.

THE ATTENTION OF THE SOVIET PEOPLE AND OF THE WORLD IS FOCUSED ON COMRADE L. I. BREZHNEV'S REPORT, WHICH OFFERS A COMPREHENSIVE AND CONCENTRATED ASSESSMENT OF THE RESULTS OF WORK PERFORMED TO IMPLEMENT THE 25th CPSU CONGRESS DECISIONS, A PROFOUND ANALYSIS OF THE PRESENT INTERNATIONAL SITUATION, AND SHOWS WITH GREAT AND IMPRESSIVE VIGOR THE CORRECTNESS OF THE POLITICAL LINE TRACED BY THE 24TH AND 25TH PARTY CONGRESSES AND CONSISTENTLY PURSUED BY THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

In the profundity of the analysis of the domestic and foreign policy pursued by our party and state and in the presentation of the topical tasks, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's report is an outstanding document of creative Marxism-Leninism. The report's theses and conclusions trace a clear and inspiring program of action for the party and the people in preparations for the forthcoming 26th CPSU Congress.

The Soviet people wholeheartedly received the plenum's appeal to honor the routine congress of the Leninist party with shock work, with new accomplishments in communist construction. Convincingly attesting to this are precongress socialist competitions, which are gathering momentum day by day, and new patriotic movements initiated by laborers in all national and economic branches.

WHILE WARMLY SUPPORTING THE POLICY OF THEIR OWN COMMUNIST PARTY, OUR PEOPLE ACKNOWLEDGE WITH GRATITUDE THE CONSISTENCY AND STEADFASTNESS OF ITS LENINIST GENERAL LINE AND THE MULTIFORM AND PURPOSEFUL ACTIVITY PURSUED FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE PEOPLE AND OF GENERAL PEACE BY THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND ITS POLITBURO, WITH COMRADE L. I. BREZHNEV, CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE GENERAL SECRETARY AND USSR SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM CHAIRMAN, AT THE HEAD.

The policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state is highly appreciated by our friends abroad and by all people of good will. The progressive public in the world notes with satisfaction that the Soviet Union opposes the revelry of war hysteria and the unrestrained arms race, which the most aggressive circles of imperialism are trying to impose, with a consistent and persistent struggle for peace and the security of peoples.

As far as bourgeois propaganda is concerned, it is doing its utmost to misinterpret the true substance and to weaken the impact of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum decisions on the world public opinion. Certainly, this was to be expected. But it is an undisputable fact that the principled, firm and consistent position of our party and the Soviet state, expressed in the CPSU Central Committee Plenum decisions, had a sobering effect on the enemies of detente.

The Soviet Union never yielded and will never yield to blackmail, dictat and provocations. It confidently pursues the Leninist line of peaceful coexistence and no one will succeed in diverting it from that line!

I

Comrades! THE ROUTINE 26th CPSU CONGRESS WILL OPEN ON 23 FEBRUARY 1981. THE MAIN REPORT, 'THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE ACCOUNT AND CURRENT PARTY TASKS IN THE SPHERE OF DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN POLICY,' WILL BE DELIVERED BY COMRADE L. I. BREZHNEV, CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE GENERAL SECRETARY.

LIKE THE PRECEDING PARTY CONGRESSES, THE FORTHCOMING 26TH CPSU CONGRESS WILL OPEN NEW HORIZONS FOR OUR PARTY AND COUNTRY, WILL DEFINE CURRENT TASKS, STRATEGY AND TACTICS FOR THE STRUGGLE IN THE NEXT STAGE OF COMMUNIST CONSTRUCTION.

The congress will sum up the results of implementing the socioeconomic program for the 10th 5-year period. There is every ground for saying that in the present 5-year period the economic and defense potential of the Soviet land and its international prestige have immeasurably increased and our society's sociopolitical and ideological unity has been even more consolidated. A large step forward has been made in improving our people's living standards, education and culture.

Under the impact of the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and in the progress of practical work performed to implement them, our society's entire moral life has enriched and the level of party organizational, ideological and political work has risen. In that time span the role of the party as the leading and directing force of Soviet society and the nucleus of the entire political system of socialism has increased even more and all its sectors have strengthened organizationally. The past years were marked by the very active and purposeful foreign political activity of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet state. The fact that the Soviet people have been living under peaceful skies for 35 years is a truly historic merit of the Leninist CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo and of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, personally.

All that gives us every reason to say that the large-scale and responsible tasks set by the 25th CPSU Congress both for domestic and foreign policy were and are being implemented successfully. This is an important result of the entire work performed by the party and the people in the past years.

The period following the 25th CPSU Congress will undoubtedly obtain an important place in the history of communist construction in our country. In that period the CPSU HAS MANIFESTED WITH NEW VIGOR ITS FIRM LOYALTY TO THE PRINCIPLES OF MARXISM-LENINISM, PROLETARIAN AND SOCIALIST INTERNATIONALISM, TO THE BANNER OF PEACE AND COOPERATION AMONG PEOPLES, A BANNER HOISTED BY THE GREAT LENIN.

While steadily pursuing the Leninist general line, the party is aware that life confronts us with ever new tasks and that their complexity and scope are growing along with the country's further development. The 26th CPSU Congress will define the ways of accomplishing those tasks.

NATURALLY ENOUGH, IN THE COMING PERIOD OUR COUNTRY'S ENTIRE SOCIOPOLITICAL LIFE WILL BE DETERMINED BY PREPARATIONS FOR THE CONGRESS, Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy continued. For this reason party organizations have the immediate duty--ONE--to broadly explain the substance and importance of the CPSU plenum decisions, the theses and conclusions contained in Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's report; TWO--to use preparations for the congress as a powerful mobilizing factor to raise political and labor activity among communists and nonparty members; and THREE--to intensify the entire ideoeducational and mass political work in order to disseminate the Soviet people's achievements in communist construction, the achievements scored by our party in domestic and foreign policy.

The 26th CPSU Congress will be preceded by accountability and selection meetings in basic party organizations, by rayon, city and oblast party conferences and by Communist Party congresses in union republics. The plenum endorsed the terms posed by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo for the accountability and election campaign at all party levels.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee plenum, which will be held following this meeting, will adopt a decision on convening the routine 26th Ukrainian Communist Party Congress. The dates for the oblast, city and rayon party conferences should be set, in line with the CPSU Central Committee plenum decisions, at party committee plenum.

THE FORTHCOMING ACCOUNTABILITY AND ELECTION CAMPAIGN IS AN IMPORTANT COMPONENT PART IN THE ENTIRE WORK TO BE PERFORMED IN PREPARATIONS FOR THE 26th CPSU CONGRESS. THIS IS, AS LEONID ILICH EMPHASIZED, A PARTICULAR PERIOD IN PARTY LIFE, A HIGHLY RESPONSIBLE PERIOD.

The accountability and election meetings and conferences are expected again and again to closely scruitinize the work performed by party organizations to implement the decisions of the 25th party congress and consecutive CPSU Central Committee plenums, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's instructions, to generalize amassed experiences, to critically review the results of our work and to get clear tasks for the next period.

As was noted at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, it is necessary to carefully examine problems concerning party leadership in the econony and culture, the state of organizational party work, the further consolidation of party ranks, the development of internal party democracy and improvements in ideological and political-educational work.

In a word, comrades, the utmost must be done to carry out that important political campaign in the republic in an organized manner and at a high political level.

II

Comrades: THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM ATTACHED MUCH ATTENTION TO THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION, THE FOREIGN POLICY PURSUED BY THE SOVIET STATE AND THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PEACE PROGRAM MAPPED OUT BY THE 24TH AND 25TH PARTY CONGRESSES. As is known, those issued were repeatedly discussed in recent times at CPSU Central Committee plenums. They were prominent in the daily practical activity of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum noted that, as a result primarily of the multiform and vigorous activity of the Soviet Union and of the socialist community based on the growing economic and defense potential of the socialist countries, in the seventies there was an improvement in the international situation.

In the process of detente, peaceful coexistence among states with various social systems consolidated and began to fill with concrete economic and political contents, and an evident abatement in the "cold war" was marked. More favorable objective conditions were provided for settling disputable issues and international conflicts by fair peaceful means. However, in recent times we have been witnesses of a marked "cold spell" in the political climate. Disregarding the realities in the present-day world, aggressive imperialist forces and leaders of the NATO military bloc, primarily of the United States, have adopted the line aimed at upsetting the military balance formed in the world in their favor and to the detriment of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries, to the detriment of international detente.

While aspiring to obtain military superiority over the Soviet Union and to hinder the objective process of world renewal, they are trying to impose their will on other states, to involve them into an unrestrained arms race, and are using all means possible to force an atmosphere of tension on the world.

Attesting precisely to that is the NATO decision adopted 2 years ago on a large and long-term increase in military expenditures, the sinister plans to deploy nuclear missile weapons in West Europe, the actual sabotage on the part of Washington of the disarmament talks and the decision to freeze SALT II agreement, the unbridled anti-Soviet campaign in connection with the events in Iran and Afghanistan, as well as such hostile and insulting moves for our country as discriminatory measures in the sphere of trade, scientific-technical, cultural and sports relations. And if one adds to that the fact that the United States is rapidly building up its military presence on a large scale in the Middle East, in the Indian Ocean and in East Asia in order to exert pressure on our state from the south, the aggressiveness and danger of Washington's policy will become even more obvious.

Distinctly inherent in the moves of the Washington administration is the intention to supercharge tensions in relations with the USSR and the socialist world as a whole and to fan war hysteria to cover up the forced militarization. As was noted at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, anti-Sovietism and anticommunism have now been turned into an instrument with which to whip up the arms race, into a means to fight not only the USSR and other countries in the socialist community, not only communism, but also all opponents of war, all peace-loving forces, into a means to undermine detente. The American administration particularly counts on the use of the "Chinese card." This is all the more so since the Beijing leadership, actively encouraged by imperialists, has adopted the line of an open rapprochement with aggressive circles in the West, primarily in the United States, on an anti-Soviet basis hostile to the cause of peace. The partnership between imperialism and Chinese hegemonism, the June CPSU Central Committee plenum emphasized, constitutes a new phenomenon in world politics that is dangerous to all mankind, including the American and Chinese peoples.

All this aggressive activity is being accompanied by a slanderous ballyhoo about the notorious "Soviet threat." The hostile imperialist propaganda is making every possible use of the groundless thesis alleging that the present deterioration in the international situation was caused by the well-known events in Afghanistan, although everyone is aware that imperialists adopted the policy hostile to the cause of peace and detente significantly earlier, long before those events, when nobody had even the slightest idea about the so-called Afghan problem.

In a word, as Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said at the plenum, Washington does not waste a day in reviving the spirit of a "cold war" and in heating up militarist passions. Any occasion, whether it actually exists or not, is good for this purpose.

Naturally, the question arises: What is the cause of the present turn in the policy of the United States and its allies? A clear answer to this question is to be found in Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speeches and in the documents of the recent conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states and of the June 1980 CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

The line taken by imperialism in intensifying the arms race and unleashing provocations against the socialist and other independent states, the militarist NATO activities and the expansion of NATO functions in the nature of an instrument of imperialist dictate --all this is a class reaction to the consolidation of the position of socialism, to the successes scored by peoples in their national liberation struggle and to the growth of democratic and progressive forces in the capitalist world. Imperialists are attempting to change the course of events to their favor and to hamper once again by the threat of force the process of historic changes. They have been obviously frightened by the fact that history develops against their wishes.

Armed with the only correct theory of social development, with Marxism-Leninism, our party and its Central Committee scientifically analyze the international situation, skillfully discern the deep processes in the whirlpool of events and sort out the main things from those that matter less. The positions of socialism in the world are steadily strengthening, and it is now impossible to correctly assess the international situation, to see this trend or that trend in the right perspective without taking into account this decisive factor in world developments. The CPSU proceeds from the assumption that it would be dangerous to underestimate our opponents in the international arena. At the same time it would also be incorrect to underestimate the forces of socialism, our real possibilities in the struggle for peace and detente.

THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM HIGHLY ASSESSED THE FACT THAT IN THE PRESENT COMPLEX SITUATION THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND THE SOVIET STATE HAS DISPLAYED TRULY LENINIST SELF-CONTROL, RESOLUTENESS AND ADHERENCE TO PRINCIPLE, DEFENDING AND IMPLEMENTING A POLITICAL LINE AIMED AT PRESERVING PEACE, INSURING SECURITY FOR THE SOVIET PEOPLE AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AS A WHOLE, NOT YIELDING TO PROVOCATIONS AND AT THE SAME TIME REBUFFING IMPERIALIST CLAIMS.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum expressed the conviction that there were objective possibilities and sociopolitical forces capable of preventing the slide toward a new "cold war," of insuring a normal peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems and of averting the threat of a worldwide thermonuclear conflict. This conviction is based on the fact that international detente is not an accidental phenomenon, but a natural result of the new balance of power in the world arena, a result of the consistent, scientifically substantiated and well balanced foreign policy pursued by the countries of the socialist community.

The military and strategic balance attained between the socialist and the capitalist worlds is of a principled and historic importance. This is a factor restraining the aggressive aspirations of imperialism, and this is in line with and vital interests of all peoples. The calculations to upset that balance are absolutely pointless and doomed to a failure.

Under the present conditions the only possible way to improve the international situation is the way of negotiations based on the strict observance of the principle of equality, equal security and noninterference in each other's affairs.

IN THE PRESENT SITUATION, WHEN THE ADVENTURIST MOVES OF THE UNITED STATES AND THEIR ALLIES HAVE INCREASED THE THREAT OF WAR, THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM INSTRUCTED THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE POLITBURO TO STEADILY PURSUE THE LINE TAKEN BY THE 24TH AND 25TH CPSU CONGRESSES AIMED AT CONSOLIDATING BY ALL MEANS THE FRATERNAL ALLIANCE AMONG THE SOCIALIST STATES, SUPPORTING THE JUST STRUGGLE WAGED BY PEOPLES FOR FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE, SECURING PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE, CURBING THE ARMS RACE, PRESERVING AND DEVELOPING INTERNATIONAL DETENTE, AND DEVELOPING MUTUALLY BENEFICIAL COOPERATION IN THE ECONOMIC, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL SPHERES.

At the same time the plenum pointed out that THE SCHEMES OF IMPERIALISM AND OF OTHER ENEMIES OF PEACE ALSO CALL FOR THE CONSTANT VIGILANCE AND THE COMPREHENSIVE CONSOLIDATION OF OUR STATE'S DEFENSIVE POTENTIAL IN ORDER TO FRUSTRATE THE PLANS OF IMPERIALISM AIMED AT ATTAINING MILITARY SUPERIORITY AND AT EXERTING A WORLDWIDE DICTATE.

CPSU Central Committee members noted with satisfaction that against the background of the zigzag-like hesitations of Carter's diplomacy, the consistent and principled foreign policy line pursued by our party and state was seen in the world as particularly prestigious and dignified.

As befits a great power, the Soviet Union is guided in its policy by the supreme interests of its people, interests that objectively coincide with the vital interests of peoples all over the world, with the global interests of the peaceful and progressive development of human civilization. But as far as the policy pursued by the present U.S. ruling circles is concerned, its hopelessness is being attested to by the strengthening positions of socialism and by the new large-scale peaceful initiatives voiced at the recent conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states. This has also been attested to by the failure of the Washington-inspired boycott of the Moscow Olympics and by many other facts.

Guided by V. I. Lenin's precepts and displaying principle-mindedness and consistency, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo regards relations with capitalist countries critically [vzveshenno], from the positions of realism and of developing mutually advantageous cooperation.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum defined the deepening cooperation among the socialist countries in the economic, political, defense and other spheres and insuring the constructive activity of their joint organizations--the Warsaw Pact and CEMA--that reliably serve the cause of peace and progress, as major tasks in the field of foreign political activity.

The plenum also reaffirmed the growing importance under the present conditions of the unity and vigorous activity of the international communist movement, of cooperation among fraternal parties in the struggle for peace and social progress and against imperialism and its aggressive and anti-people plans on bilateral and multilateral, regional and worldwide bases. The plenum highly assessed the Paris meeting of European communist and workers parties as an outstanding event in the life of the communist movement, an important factor in invigorating anti-war forces and all forces of good will in defense of peace and international security.

The plenum devoted attention to the events in and related to Afghanistan. These events were given a principled assessment in a number of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speeches, including at the June CPSU Central Committee Plenum. Leonid Ilich has convincingly shows that those events were exclusively triggered by the aggressive plans of the ruling circles of the United States and also of China in order to hinder the Afghan people in building a new life in accordance with the ideals of the April 1978 revolution, to draw Afghanistan into the orbit of imperialist politics and to jeopardize our country from the south. "In the Soviet action of assistance to Afghanistan," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said, "there is not even a grain of self-interest. We had no choice but to send in troops. And events have confirmed that that was the only correct decision."

The plenum fully endorsed the steps taken to give Afghanistan comprehensive assistance in repelling the armed attacks and interference from outside. Those steps have been endorsed by all Soviet people. They have been received with understanding and approval by our friends and allies, by communists in most states all over the world. They have been once again that our party's pronouncements about the need to use for guidance the principles of proletarian, socialist internationalism coincided with its practical deeds.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum came out in support of a political settlement of the situation that emerged around Afghanistan, a country which pursues a policy of nonalignment. As the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan stated, essential for this purpose are the complete cessation of the aggression against that country and a reliable guarantee against subversive actions from abroad. As far as the withdrawal of the restricted number of our troops deployed at the request of the Afghan Government is concerned, the Soviet state again recently manifested its goodwill in withdrawing, in accord with that country's government, some units whose presence in connection with the gradual normalization of the situation was at that time not necessary.

While summing up all said, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized, one can draw the following conclusion: Our policy of peace and detente is preparing its ways along all lines and in all directions despite the bitter resistance on the part of militarist, reactionary circles. That policy enjoys unanimous support among the Soviet people and approval in the broadest circles of the international progressive public.

THIS POLICY IS IN RELIABLE HANDS. IT IS BEING CONFIDENTLY DIRECTED BY OUR PARTY'S CENTRAL COMMITTEE, BY THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE POLITBURO WITH THE FAITHFUL LENINIST AND ARDENT CHAMPION OF PEACE, L.I. BREZHNEV, AT THE HEAD. LEONID ILICH'S INDEFATIGABLE AND TRULY TITANIC ACTIVITY FOR THE BENEFIT OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM HAS WON FOR HIM THE DEEP RESPECT AND GRATITUDE OF ALL PROGRESSIVE MANKIND.

THE JUNE 1980 CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM UNANIMOUSLY, FULLY AND ENTIRELY ENDORSED THE ACTIVITY CONDUCTED BY THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE POLITBURO AND COMRADE L.I. BREZHNEV, CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE GENERAL SECRETARY AND USSR SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM CHAIRMAN, TO IMPLEMENT THE FOREIGN POLITICAL LINE OUTLINED BY THE 24TH AND 25TH CPSU CONGRESSES, THUS EXPRESSING THE WILL OF ALL COMMUNISTS AND ALL SOVIET PEOPLE.

Comrades, our foreign policy is based in the firm foundation of all that our Soviet people, guided by the communist party, have attained in the material and spiritual spheres. The great achievements attained in fulfilling the national economic plans, in developing science and culture and in ensuring the further growth of our state's potential always stood and are standing behind our successes in the international arena. We have every reason to be confident of our own forces and in our ability to defend a peaceful tomorrow.

We should always bear that in mind and should do our best to ensure our country's ability to defend itself. We should pay great attention to the preparation of youth for military service, for the defense of the fatherland. A great deal can and should be done in that context by the Komsomol, trade unions and DOSAAF organizations.

The decisions of the June CPSU Central Committee plenum and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's report have provided abundant materials to intensify the foreign political propaganda of the CPSU and the Soviet state. For that purpose it is necessary to make use of every opportunity we have to explain in a substantiated manner the moves made by our party and government in the interests of the cause of peace and detente, to unmask the aggressive essence of imperialism and of its militarist policy, anti-Sovietism and anticommunism.

Our party and state organs and public organizations are called upon to carry out extensive work in that field. Naturally enough, great responsibility is to be borne by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other organizations that are in one way or another involved in international affairs.

The situation requires, Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized, that each communist and laborer work even with greater returns, always bearing in mind that the successful implementation of the 5-year plan, a worthy welcome to the 26th CPSU Congress and the further consolidation of the potential of our socialist fatherland are a reliable foundation for effective pursuit of the Leninist peaceful policy.

III

Comrades, preparing for the 26th CPSU Congress is an extensive and multistage job encompassing all spheres of public life. Naturally enough, our main efforts are to be concentrated on the decisive sphere, the economy. Precisely in that sphere it is necessary first of all to carefully scrutinize what has already been done and what is still to do to successfully cope with the plans for the final year of the 5-year period. It is necessary to provide a reliable basis for steady work in 1981 and in the longer term.

One can say without exaggeration that in the 5-year period the republic and the country as a whole have done a great deal to implement the socioeconomic program mapped out by the 25th CPSU Congress; significant growth has been made in production and improvements in qualitative indexes.

OUR INDUSTRIAL BASIS has consolidated. The volume of industrial production has significantly increased. It is sufficient to say that, according to preliminary data, the increase in the current 5-year period will have exceeded the production volume planned for the present year. Branches determining technical progress in the entire national economy, in line with the plan, have been developing at priority rates. The 5-year production volume in machinebuilding is expected to increase 50 percent, including 70 percent in machine tool and tool building, and in the oil processing industry 90 percent.

IN THEIR SOCIALIST PLEDGES ADOPTED AFTER THE 25TH CPSU CONTRESS THE REPUBLIC'S WORKING PEOPLE UNDERTOOK TO MARKET IN EXCESS OF THE PLAN INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION WORTH MORE THAN R4 BILLION. THEY HAVE KEPT THEIR WORD AND FULFILLED THE PLEDGES ADOPTED BY THE 110TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF VLADIMIR ILICH LENIN. [paragraph continues]

In the 5 months of this year they marketed in excess of the plan R629 million worth of production against the R915 million pledged for 12 months.

WE HAVE ALL THE CONDITIONS NECESSARY TO SET FOR OURSELVES THE TASK TO SUPPLY ABOVE-PLAN PRODUCTION WORTH R1 BILLION THIS YEAR, THIS WILL BE A GOOD ACHIEVEMENT IN HONOR OF THE 26TH PARTY CONGRESS.

A great deal has been done in the current 5-year period in CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION. Capital investments used in the past 4 years totaled R74.5 billion. The value of fixed assets put into operation in that time period totaled R70.5 billion, or 21 percent more than in the corresponding period of the past 5-year period. More than 1,600 large facilities and capacities provided with modern equipment and the most up-to-date technologies were put into operation.

Significant advances have been made in the field of adopting scientific papers and advanced experience, and that helped improve production efficiency and quality. For instance, the republic's machinebuilding enterprises have put into production about 2,000 items of new machines, equipment and tools.

Notwithstanding the very unfavorable weather conditions in 1975 and 1979, the average annual AGRICULTURAL gross output in the communal sector increased by 12.5 percent compared to the ninth 5-year period.

A series of measures have been undertaken to improve THE LIVING STANDARDS OF THE WORKING PEOPLE. In the last 4 years, the per-capita real incomes of the population increased 14.5 percent and payments and allowances from the communal funds of consumption 21.2 percent. The republic's working people obtained about 74 million square meters of housing space, and this made it possible to provide new dwellings to or to improve housing conditions for 6.3 million persons. The plans for school and hospital construction were overfulfilled.

However, we have been unable to fully attain individual planned targets, particularly in agricultural production and capital construction. Thus we must now exert maximum efforts to fulfill this year's plans in every sector and primarily where the lag was incurred.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION MUST BE ATTACHED TO TASKS TACKLED IN COMRADE L. I. BREZHNEV'S REPORT AT THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM. The point is primarily to further improve production efficiency and quality, to accelerate scientific-technical progress and to reach the planned increase in labor productivity. Moreover, the point is to more speedily accomplish tasks set for the fuel and power complex and transport and to improve the use of machinery and agricultural equipment. Last but not least, the point is to commission in time facilities that are nearly completed.

As you can see, all that requires raising the level of management, using material, labor and financial resources in a thriftier manner, and tightening party, state and labor discipline in all sectors.

Taking into account the great importance of those tasks, Comrade V. V. Shcherbitsky said, let me tackle them at some length.

FULLER SATISFACTION OF OUR NATIONAL ECONOMIC NEEDS IN FUEL AND ENERGY IS HIGHLY--ONE CAN SAY DECISIVELY--IMPORTANT FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF OUR PLANS AND PLEDGES. Obviously, that depends primarily on the coal industry and its work at present and in the future. The Ukrainian Ministry of Coal Industry and leaders of associations and enterprises, along with the corresponding party committees must primarily take pains to develop mining, to fulfill plans for mine construction and to put in order mining practices at enterprises and sectors.

Unfortunately, the ministry still did not succeed in accomplishing those tasks at all levels with due persistency. Indeed, what can be accountable for the fact that mines each day are experiencing an acute shortage of manpower although the number of stope crews exceed the limit? The branch is still slow in spreading the experiences of frontranking mines and mining administrations that are working steadily and smoothly. Many of them have already fulfilled the 5-year plans.

Notwithstanding repeated assurances on the part of ministerial leaders, the construction of the Sukhodolskaya-Vostochnaya and the Nagolchanskaya No 1-2 mines and of the Dolzhanskaya coal enriching factory is still progressing slowly. That jeopardizes the plan fulfillment in 1981.

The leadership and all workers of the Ukrainian Ministry of Coal Industry must respond to the CPSU Central Committee appeal with real accomplishments in honor of the 26th CPSU Congress.

A large reserve to replenish fuel resources lies in an increased above-plan petroleum and gas output. Many collectives in the oil and gas industry have assumed additional pledges in honor of the congress. Those collectives must be purposefully assisted by the main Ukrainian Administration for Oil and Gas Construction, the Ukrainian gas industry and the Ukrainian oil industry associations, local party and soviet organs.

The Ukrainian Council of Ministers, the republic's Gosplan, leaders of the corresponding ministries and departments, party and soviet organs must constantly pay much heed to the development of atomic power production and particularly must endeavor to commission in time capacities at the Chernobyl, the Rovno and the south Ukrainian atomic power stations. The more so, as the volume of work to develop atomic power production in the republic will significantly increase in the forthcoming 5-year period.

We have already repeatedly noted the lag at a number of ferrous metallurgical enterprises. However, the Ukrainian Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy still did not succeed in eliminating serious shortcomings in the work of the Dzerzhinskiy metallurgical plant in Dneprovskiy and the Kirov plant in Makeyevka. The Krivoy rog steel plan has deteriorated its work, too.

Significant arrears have also been incurred by some ore mining enterprises which affected the supplies of prepared raw materials to metallurgical plants. The main cause of that lies in inadequate labor organization and low technological discipline.

It should be added that the level of enterprise leadership on the part of the ministry and the ministry's participation in the settlement of vital problems concerning the branch, particularly of those involving improvements in the quality of metal production and the application of new technological processes, still do not meet today's needs. The ministerial apparatus in its work is frequently vague and lacks business-like exactingness.

It is high time for the ministerial board with Comrade Ya. P. Kulikov as minister to draw finally appropriate conclusions and to remedy the state of affairs.

Significant improvements are also needed at chemical enterprises, particularly at the Rovno and the Cherkassy Azot associations. Equipment at those enterprises is idling and big losses are being incurred in working time. Cherkaskiy and Rovenskiy obkoms and gorkoms must closely examine the causes of the inadmissible state of affairs, particularly the level of leadership at the said associations and must give necessary assistance to the collectives.

The fulfillment of the plans for the final year of the 5-year period largely depends on the state of affairs in transportation. As a result of the measures taken recently, the work of transportation organizations has somewhat improved. However, the situation is still strained, particularly in the transportation of coal, iron ore and construction materials. Obviously, additional measures are also necessary in that field, primarily to tighten discipline and to make more efficient use of transportation means, as stated in the corresponding decisions of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers.

In preparation for the congress it is highly important to broadly disseminate the initiative of the Odessa transportation workers concerning efficient engagement of cargo cars. Its dissemination enabled the Odessa railroad to transport in the first half of the year alone an additional 2 million tons of cargo without increasing the number of railroad cars. Anyone can see that this is a significant reserve and it must be used to its full extent.

Comrades, one of the major, key tasks in our work at the final stage of the 5-year period and in preparations for the congress is TO INSURE THAT PROJECTS THAT ARE ABOUT TO BE COMMISSIONED ARE PUT INTO OPERATION IN TIME, primarily in the leading industrial branches. The state of affairs in capital construction and the progress made in the fulfillment of the 1980 plans and pledges were closely examined at a session of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo with the participation of leaders of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers, ministries and departments and of gorkom secretaries. In the 5 months of this year all the capacities of great state importance, planned for that period, were put into service. The projects of the raw material basis are fulfilling the plan.

However, the construction of a number of projects is progressing in an unsatisfactory manner. The CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev personally called the attention of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, Donetskiy, Dnepropetrovskiy and Voroshilovgradskiy obkoms to the fact that the commissioning of capacities in the power industry, ferrous metallurgy, the coal and the chemical industries was seriously lagging behind the 5-year tasks and demanded exhausting measures be taken to put those capacities into operation.

In line with Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's instructions, forces and resources are being concentrated in all oblasts to put the capacities into operation and steps have been taken to accelerate the supplies of the necessary structural materials, equipment and materials. Ministerial and obkom leaders have been assigned to projects of particular importance. A number of problems have been referred to union ministries.

All depends now on the way the adopted decisions and the planned measures are implemented, on the responsible attitude to the accomplishment of the current tasks on the part of leaders of ministries, departments, enterprises and building organizations that permitted the lag. In particular, an abnormal situation has arisen as regards the fulfillment of the plan for contract works at a number of projects that are about to be commissioned for production progress. This particularly applies to the ministries of the heavy machinebuilding industry and of industrial construction with Comrades G. K. Lubenets and V. D. Areshkovich as ministers.

Let me quote another fact. In Kirovograd Oblast, there are seven priority facilities that are being built, including three taken over from last year. All those projects, except the Novoukrainsk bread products combine, are falling short of the plan. At the same time the plans for the construction of some second-priority projects have been overfulfilled. Is that a state-like attitude, Comrades M. M. Kobylchak and L. F. Kibets?

Analogous shortcomings have also been occurring in Lovovskaya, Kievskaya, Odesskaya, Sumskaya, Khmelnitskaya, Cherkasskaya and Chernovitskaya oblasts.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo herewith commissions the Central Committee's Party Committee and the Ukrainian People's Control Committee to examine each of those projects and make proposals with regard to the responsibility of persons guilty of gross breaches in state discipline.

In addition to concentrating forces and resources on projects that are about to be commissioned, it is highly important to streamline construction production and labor. This is what is frequently lacking. Indeed, the number of workers building the carbamide complex in Dneprodzerzhinsk increased 38 percent last month, while their daily output only increased 10 percent. The situation is identical in the case of the construction of the central and the northern ore mining and concentration combines and of the Azot association in Cherkassy.

Now it is more important than ever to concentrate work primarily in brigades, construction administrations and building industry enterprises, and to organize business-like competitions among related enterprises.

As part of the preparations for the party congress, collectives of a number of enterprises, particularly of the Zhdanov heavy machinebuilding and the Zaporozhye transformer-building associations, the Red excavator plant in Kiev and the Frunze machine-building plant in Sumy, have undertaken to deliver ahead of schedule equipment to projects that are about to be commissioned. This is a very valuable initiative that deserves commendation.

Attention to the construction of projects directly connected with the satisfaction of the needs of the population must not be slackened, Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy continued. That must be said in particular, because construction and assembly operations at a number of projects under the Ukrainian ministries of the light industry, of the food industry and of the meat and dairy industry is falling short of the plans. Certainly, that state of affairs must be remedied. The respective ministers must intervene personally and must report on the measures taken.

It is also important to see to it that elevators for grain storage are put into service in time. Some of them, particularly in Zaporzhskaya, Kievskaya and Chernovitskaya oblasts, are being built much too slowly. Naturally enough, steps must be taken to insure that houses, schools, hospitals and preschools are commissioned as planned in all circumstances. The bulk of work for their commissioning is to be carried out in the second half of the year.

From all that has been said above it follows that the most important thing now is to have a clear-cut action plan for every project, and above all for the most important facilities intended for production purposes, to provide conditions suitable everywhere for highly productive work, to work in the summer season in two or three shifts and to vigorously spread the experience of the best building collectives. This is the only way to attain success.

Comrades, for AGRICULTURE the most important task was and is to increase the output and to improve the supplies of food to the public and raw materials to industry. For this purpose persistent pains must be taken to increase returns from the scientific and production potential created in that branch and from the enormous outlays that have been and are being made to consolidate the material-technical basis of kolkhozes and sovkhozes. This is to be attained mainly through increasing the yields of the fields and the productivity of stockbreeding.

As far as the current year is concerned, IT IS HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO OBTAIN THE GROSS GRAIN CROP PLEDGED. Notwithstanding the difficult weather conditions, kolkhoz and sovkhoz laborers carried out the sowing of spring crops in an organized manner and are now doing their best to tend the crops well and in time and to reduce the adverse effects of the late spring to a minimum.

The experts consider that the state of winter and spring grain crops is good and satisfactory. The lack of warmth has adversely affected the development of row crops, in particular of corn and sugar beets, and they need special attention.

Winter barley mowing has already begun in the south. We must do our utmost to carry out the harvest and grain procurements in an organized manner and not to miss, as they say, a single day or hour. The more so as in a number of areas crops have been flattened and have become full of weeds. For this reason additional steps should be taken to avert prolonged harvest operations and losses in yields.

Unusual conditions are arising this year for preparations for winter crop sowing. The harvest of all crops is significantly delayed. For this reason the time for preparing the fields for winter crops will be correspondingly shorter. This requires leaders and specialists in agricultural organs, at kolkhozes and sovkhozes to think over all problems already now, and to show high efficiency and a creative attitude. It is apparently necessary, because of the existing conditions, to more broadly apply the surface, mouldboardless treatment [poverkhnostnaya, bezotvalnaya obrabotka] of the soil.

THE SECOND IMPORTANT TASK FOR AGRICULTURE IS TO INCREASE FODDER RESOURCES. We must do our best to store as much feed as possible and provide stocks overlapping with the next season. This year's conditions for that purpose are not too bad. And it is absolutely inadmissible that a number of oblasts, primarily Ternopolskaya, Kievskaya, Khmelnitskaya, Cherkasskaya and some others, are extremely slow in procuring hay, green grass preserve, ensilage and cut grass, that they are missing the most suitable time.

Agricultural ministries and departments, obkoms and raykoms, oblispolkoms and rayispolkoms, kolkhoz and sovkhoz managers must radically improve their work in the sphere of storing fodder in order to provide the livestock significantly better than in preceding years.

Owing to the measures taken and to the great assistance given to the republic in concentrated feed, the cattle wintering was completed on the whole in an organized manner. But the productivity of animals and, as a result, the volume of the procurements and sales of produce have somewhat declined. For this reason it is essential to profit by the sufficient amount of green fodder and to significantly increase milk yields and gains in cattle weight, thus compensating for the arrears incurred in the first half of the year.

Unfortunately, efficient steps in that direction have not been taken everywhere. As an example, let me quote the following data. Daily milk sales to the state have increased, compared with 1976, 10 percent in Donetskaya Oblast, 18 percent in Zhitomirskaya Oblast, but they decreased 18 percent in Kirovogradskaya Oblast, 10 percent in Nikolayevskaya Oblast, and 5 percent in Cherkasskaya and Chernovitskaya oblasts, although the number of cows in the said oblasts increased 6-9 percent in the same period.

The situation in meat production is analogous. Thus Lvovskaya, Nikolayevskaya, Odesskaya, and particularly Chernovitskaya oblasts obtained very low cattle weight increases in the process of fattening. There were little changes for the better also in June. As a result, the weight conditions of animals have deteriorated. The deficient organization of stockbreeding has resulted in the fact that the number of cattle, pigs and sheep at a number of farms in Kirovogradskaya, Nikolayevskaya, Odesskaya, Voroshilovgradskaya and some other oblasts is now smaller than at the same time last year.
[paragraph continues]

It is only natural that such a state of affairs gives rise to anxiety. The number of stock must not only be restored, but also increased. Work now must be concentrated directly at kolkhozes, sovkhozes, stockbreeding farms, in feed producing brigades and teams. The shortcomings that occur must be eliminated as soon as possible in order to fulfill the plan for the procurement of animal produce and at the same time to increase the number of animals and poultry.

To mobilize stockbreeders and feed producers for the accomplishment of that task, it is also advisable to make use of the outcome of the completed stock wintering as a score in all-union competitions.

Another issue of importance is PREPARATIONS FOR REGULAR WORK IN THE COMING WINTER SEASON in industry, construction, at stockbreeding farms, in transportation, municipal and other services.

Proper steps must be taken already now to prepare necessary stocks of fuel, raw and other materials at enterprises, particularly at power stations, metallurgical plants, municipal and consumer service enterprises, to see to it that production premises, dormitories, canteens, schools, hospitals and children's establishments are in good repair. The population must be fully supplied with fuel and in good time.

Party organs, editorial boards of newspapers, magazines and radio are receiving many letters from the public in connection with the preparations for the congress. Those letters make concrete proposals concerning various aspects of economic and social life, party organizational and ideological work. And it is essential that every letter be carefully studied, that every sensible proposal be considered and implemented, and that efficient measures be taken in response to critical remarks.

Thus IN THE 6 MONTHS THAT ARE STILL TO GO WE MUST WORK A GREAT DEAL AND HARD, PRIMARILY IN THE SPHERE OF THE ECONOMY, TO SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETE THE FINAL YEAR OF THE 5-YEAR PERIOD AND IN THIS WAY TO HONOR OUR PARTY'S 26TH CONGRESS.

Comrades, preparations for the congress also provide a chance to cast a glance at the enormous work performed by the party and all its organizations to implement the 5-YEAR SOCIAL PROGRAM, to take concrete steps to improve working, living and recreation conditions for our people and to meet their needs to a fuller extent. And here, certainly, attention must be concentrated primarily on tasks that still have not been fully accomplished. In particular, the point is to speed up the removal of the working people from old and uncomfortable houses, to expand the network of preschool establishments, to improve the organization of public catering in production, particularly on evening and night shifts, as well as workers' and students' dormitories.

It is also important to make fuller use of local sources to increase food resources. Here and there attention to those issues has recently slackened. For instance, compared with last year, in Voroshilovgradskaya, Donetskaya, Zakarpatskaya, Kirovogradskaya, Cherkasskaya, Chernovitskaya oblasts and Kiev city work on raising pigs on food waste has deteriorated. Cooperative societies, particularly in Volynskaya, Ivano-Frankovskaya, Krymskaya and Poltavskaya oblasts, are falling short of tasks for the purchase of meat and meat products from the population.

Ways of improving the quality of consumer goods have still not been exhausted. This particularly applies to cotton and flax fabrics, linen, seasonal footwear, furniture sets and to many of the so-called small household items. The republic's Gosplan, leaders of the corresponding ministries, associations and enterprises, oblispolkoms, rayispolkoms and party committees must pointedly consider what can still be done to increase the output of goods that are scarce in the trade network and to do it.

More energetic steps must be taken to improve the efficiency of services in stores, restaurants, coffee shops, at municipal and consumer service enterprises, in hospitals and polyclinics. Work must be continued to put in model order literally all our cities, villages, settlements and city territories. All this does not require any special outlays. What is essential in that case is initiative, a concrete organization of the business and the ability to mobilize people.

Naturally enough, we must also keep in the field of our vision questions involving improvements in cultural and enlightenment work, and the further development of physical culture and sports.

The 32d Olympic Games are due to open in the capital city of our fatherland, Moscow, on 19 July. As is known, preliminary soccer will take place in Kiev. There will be many tourists, our own and foreign. That charges party, soviet, public and sports organizations in our republic's capital city with great responsibility for good organization of the games, services for the participants and tourists and model public order.

An ever bigger role in accomplishing tasks for the fullest possible satisfaction of the constantly growing material and cultural needs of our people falls on the soviets of people's deputies. The recent session of the USSR Supreme Soviet passed the law on the basic authorities of kray and oblast soviets of people's deputies, and this is evidence of the further development of socialist democracy, of the growing importance of soviets in the comprehensive economic and social development of cities and villages, in exerting control over plan fulfillment and over the strict observance of the soviet law.

Comrades, the great and responsible tasks confronting us in the precongress period increase even more the importance of GOOD ORGANIZATION AND HARMONY IN THE WORK OF ALL LINKS IN OUR PARTY, STATE AND ECONOMIC MECHANISM, OF FURTHER BOOSTING PARTY AND STATE DISCIPLINE AND OF IMPROVEMENTS IN THE STYLE AND METHODS OF WORK.

While attaching much importance to those issues, the CPSU Central Committee recently adopted a decision on the state of control and verification of implementation in the Ministry of the Oil Processing and Petrochemical Industry. While organizing the implementation of that decision, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee checked the state of implementation discipline in a number of the republic's ministries and departments. The verification has shown that recently, particularly since the November 1979 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, a great deal has been done to improve the efficiency of work in the administrative apparatus. However, some republic's ministries are still not taking measures quickly enough to improve the economic mechanism in line with the requirements of the well-known decisions of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers. Their measures sometimes go only half way, or are without any connection with tasks for improving production efficiency.

Take for instance the Ukrainian Ministry of the Food Industry. The analysis shows that the republic's sugar production is lagging and the canning industries are not developing properly, a number of food industry enterprises, including some in Kiev, are seriously lagging in the level of their technology, in production efficiency and even in their outlook. But this, unfortunately, does not worry either the Ukrainian Gosplan or the ministerial board. The ministry's apparatus and its republic-level associations are in many respects working in the old ways, inefficiently. The ministry issues many, frequently repetitive orders, the board adopts decisions, but since there is no due control and the level of implementation discipline is low, all those orders and decisions frequently, as they say, hang fire.

For example, in the last 2 years a number of orders were issued and the corresponding board decisions were adopted with regard to the comprehensive utilization of agricultural raw materials and to the reduction of their losses, but the above-norm losses incurred in raw materials during their transportation, storage and processing did not diminish in that period. Commentary here is superfluous, but it should not do any harm to mention that that ministry has been headed for many years by Comrade N. M. Sanov.

At the CPSU Central Committee plenum it was noted that the increased level of national economic management was an indispensable condition for the full utilization of all our possibilities and reserves. THE TURN TOWARD INTENSIVE DEVELOPMENT, INCREASED PRODUCTION EFFICIENCY AND IMPROVED WORK QUALITY, AND EMPHASIS ON THE FINAL RESULTS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY MAKE UP THE BACKBONE OF OUR ECONOMIC STRATEGY.

IT IS THE FIRST DUTY OF PARTY, SOVIET AND ECONOMIC ORGANS, OF ALL LEADERS TO STEADILY IMPROVE THE STYLE AND METHODS OF WORK, TO TIGHTEN CONTROL, AND TO SHARPLY AND IN TIME REACT TO MANIFESTATIONS OF MISMANAGEMENT, IRREGULARITIES AND SHORTCOMINGS. It is essential to boost the personal responsibility of each worker, particularly of the leader, for the job commissioned, to pursue an elastic cadres policy, to boldly promote energetic, resourceful and creative persons, and to replace those unable to cope with their work. All ministries and departments must once again scrutinize the progress made in implementing measures outlined to improve the style and methods of work, must take energetic and exhaustive steps to boost operative and businesslike abilities. Council of ministers' deputy chairmen and departments of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee are expected to check into the performance of that work.

Party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations, mass media, scientific research establishments, creative unions and all labor collectives must revise their plans for work, taking into account tasks stemming from the decision convening the 26th CPSU Congress.

Comrades, SOCIALIST COMPETITIONS are a well tested factor to boost the political and labor activities of the masses. In his report at the CPSU Central Committee plenum Comrade L. I. Brezhnev particularly emphasized the need for making full use of its mobilizing strength to accomplish all tasks connected with the implementation of the plan for the final year of the 10th 5-year period and to insure steady work in 1981.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee recently adopted a decision on the patriotic initiatives of the republic's working people in socialist competitions in honor of the 26th CPSU Congress and endorsed valuable initiatives of labor collectives and front-ranking production workers. In particular, it commended the initiative of the coal mining brigades headed by Socialist Labor Hero A. Ya. Kolesnikov, CPSU Central Committee candidate member, in the Molodogvardeyskaya mine, and V. I. Ignatyev in the Krasnolimanskaya mine. They called for developing competitions under the slogan: "Let Each of Us Honor the 26th CPSU Congress With Individual Labor Presents!"

"Let Us Make the Most Effective Use of Every Working Hour!" --This is the slogan addressed to all working people of the republic's capital city by the delegates to the 25th CPSU Congress: A. A. Donchenko, grinding machine operator at the arsenal plant; M. I. Borovik, seamstress in the Ukraina production association; I. I. Bushma, complex brigade leader in the housing construction combine No 1; and others.

"Let Us Economize on All Sorts of Resources in Order To Supply Above-Plan High-Quality Production in Honor of the 26th CPSU Congress!"--that is the slogan launched by the initiators of competitions at the Dnepromashina and the Dnepryanka production associations, the Liebknecht and the Petrovskiy metallurgical plants, the K. Ye. Voroshilov combine plant, the Novomoskovsk pipe plant and others.

"Let Us Complete the 5-Year Tasks by the Third Anniversary of the USSR Constitution!"--those are the targets set by the laborers of the Kievskiy Sovkhoz and the Buznitskiy Kolkhoz in Kievskaya Oblast.

Deserving every commendation and dissemination are the proposals made by the collectives of the Ye. O. Paton electric welding institute, the Zhdanov heavy machinebuilding association and a number of Kharkov enterprises to mark the CPSU congress with the design of new machine and equipment models and with the application of progressive technological processes.

On the initiative of a number of Komsomol organizations in Kiev City, Dnepropetrovskaya, Lvovskaya and Kharkovskaya oblasts, the Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee has launched a labor campaign under the slogan: "Let Us Devote Our Shock Work and Excellent Marks in Study to the 26th CPSU Congress!" and has developed competitions for the privilege to sign a report to the 26th party congress on behalf of the republic's Komsomols.

PAINS SHOULD BE TAKEN THAT THESE AND OTHER INITIATIVES BY PATRIOTIC PEOPLE BE KNOWN BY EVERY COLLECTIVE AND EVERY LABORER. THIS IS A MATTER OF HONOR AND AN IMPORTANT DUTY OF PARTY, TRADE UNION AND KOMSOMOL ORGANIZATIONS.

While discussing the importance of ADVANCED EXPERIENCE, Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy raised the following issues: We hold quite a few seminars, conferences, scientific-technical sessions, including those at the republic's level, to discuss various innovations, useful initiatives and progressive forms of labor organization, For instance, only recently experience in the work to improve the quality of agricultural production was examined in Zaporozhye; harvest organization--in Vinnitsa; the development of poultry farming--in Odessa; and so forth. An interesting experience in organizational and ideological work, work among cadres and cadre reserves was generalized at the recent conferences-seminars held in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee headquarters with obkom first and second secretaries. The usefulness of such measures is obvious. Unfortunately, in some cases leaders or specialists go to seminars, listen to reports, then return home and do absolutely nothing to adopt at home the new and valuable idea that was examined.

It is necessary to radically improve the organization of and control over the implementation of a concrete plan. For this purpose, following each seminar, conference or scientific-technical session, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee works out a concrete action plan determining what is to be done, by whom and when. The secretariat and the corresponding central committee departments supervise the implementation of that plan. It is advisable to apply analogous practice locally. One should proceed from the idea that the application of advanced experience, of scientific and technical achievements is not an option depending on liking or disliking ('do so if I like, and do not do so if I dislike'), but an important obligation of every leader and specialist.

At the end Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy said:

Preparations for the routine 26th CPSU Congress will undoubtedly turn into a new manifestation of inviolable unity of party ranks, of unshakable unity between the party and the people, into an inspiring incentive for a further upsurge in the political and labor activity of the masses.

WITH CONCRETE DEEDS RESPONDING TO THE DECISIONS OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM, THE COMMUNISTS, THE WORKERS CLASS, THE KOLKHOZ PEASANTRY AND THE INTELLIGENTSIA OF THE SOVIET UKRAINE--EVERY LABORER AT HIS PLACE--ARE DOING THEIR BEST TO SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETE THE 5-YEAR PERIOD AND TO HONOR THE 26TH CONGRESS OF OUR LENINIST PARTY.

In the conclusion Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy said:

Comrades, all the speakers at the party aktivs meeting and, we are convinced, all its participants unanimously endorse the decisions of the June 1980 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the theses of the report delivered at the plenum by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary. This is the main conclusion from today's discussion.

Both the speaker and those taking part in the discussion spoke about the remarkable manifestations of people's initiative, about new patriotic movements initiated by labor collectives and our production frontrankers in preparations for the coming congress, and submitted to shortcomings a businesslike and principled criticism.

As noted, party and state organs, editorial boards of newspapers, television and radio are receiving many letters and cables in which the working people are reporting on their successes in socialist competitions and about the adopted new high pledges. Allow me to read one of the reports received yesterday by the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee:

The communist workers of the chemical fiber production association named after the 50th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution in Chernovtsy--Anna Arkhipovna Danich, stable shop worker, veteran of the Great Patriotic War, participant in the bridgehead fighting and merited youth mentor of the Ukrainian SSR; Nina Nikolayevna Repyakh, twisting machine operator, city soviet deputy and merited industrial worker of the Ukrainian SSR; and Aleksandr Andreyevich Dyadyushkin, twisting machine operator and Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee candidate member--report that during the proceedings of the June CPSU Central Committee plenum they completed their socialist pledges accepted after the 25th CPSU Congress--each of them fulfilled two personal 5-year plans. The country has received 1,320 tons of high-quality cord thread, sufficient to manufacture more than 160,000 tires for the national economy.

"Having familiarized ourselves with the materials of the June plenum," the comrades write, "warmly approving the plenum decisions, and in response to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's appeal to develop even wider socialist competitions, we have undertaken to fulfill one more annual plan each by the day of the opening of the 26th congress. We shall work under the slogan: 'In the Period Between the Two Congresses Let Us Fulfill 11 Annual Plans!'

"Some 347 tons of cord thread will be made in honor of the congress. We shall be even more persistent in passing our experience and trade skills to our workmates and primarily to young workers."

This is an example deserving every commendation. Honor and glory be to such remarkable laborers!

Obkom secretaries, ministers and deputies to the USSR and Ukrainian Supreme Soviets should be well advised to more frequently meet such people--initiators of patriotic movements. One must know such people personally and one must value them.

The mass manifestation of people's initiative and the ardent aspiration of the working people to mark the congress of our own party with new successes in communist construction is a convincing confirmation of unanimous approval for the policy pursued by the Communist Party on the part of our heroic workers class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the intelligentsia, confirmation of the firm resolution to translate the party's plans into reality.

Communists and primarily delegates to the party congresses, party committee members, soviet deputies and Komsomols, as ever, will undoubtedly be always and everywhere in the vanguard of pre-congress competitions. Within a few days the results of the CPSU Central Committee plenum and the tasks of party organizations for the implementation of its decisions and of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's instructions will be examined at oblast party aktivs' meetings and obkom plenums, and then in cities, rayons and basic party organizations.

The businesslike and principle-minded discussion on those tasks will certainly promote further upsurge in the political and labor activity of communists and all working people, will enhance even wider pre-congress socialist competitions.

Allow me, comrades, on your behalf to assure the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally that the republic's party organizations will do their utmost to implement the tasks set in honor of the 26th CPSU Congress.

I wish you, esteemed comrades, successes in all deeds and initiatives.

PRAVDA REPORTS UKRAINIAN AKTIV MEETING

LD111457 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 July 1980 publishes on page 2 a 1,8000-word report entitled "Firm Determination" by correspondents A. Voytovich and M. Odinets. It is an account of the 3 July Ukrainian party aktiv meeting, which reportedly discussed the results of the CPSU Central Committee June (1980) Plenum and the tasks of Ukrainian party organizations in fulfilling its decisions and L.I. Brezhnev's instructions and in worthily greeting the 26th CPSU Congress. The report was delivered at the meeting by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee.

PAPER ON NEED FOR VIGILANCE IN CONTACTS WITH FOREIGNERS

AU111457 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 6 Jul 80 p 4

["Readers Respond to the Article 'A Common Subversion:' Soul Poisoners Turn Around at the Closed Gate"]

[Excerpt] The article 'A Common Subversion,' published in our newspaper on 14 June, received a broad response among our readers. In their letters to the editor they express wrathful indignation at the anti-Soviet provocations of the foreign would-be-tourist V. Goyzhevsky. Several Soviet citizens who allowed that ideological agent-provocateur to use them for purposes hostile to our country also have been subjected to severe criticism. While noting that in recent times ideological subversions, like the one portrayed in the article, have been perpetrated by imperialist special services with particular frequency, the authors of the letters emphasize that the Soviet people should always maintain high political vigilance and rebuff in time any anti-Soviet intrigue. The readers write about sacred love for the fatherland, about the honor and dignity of the citizens of the USSR, and about the active position in life of the millions of builders of communism. The leit-motif of all the responses to the article 'A Common Subversion' is the firm confidence that any attempts made by imperialist subversive centers to poison the souls of the Soviet people and to shake their loyalty to the socialist fatherland are doomed to inevitable failure. We publish some of them.

ALIYEV SPEAKS AT AZERBAIJAN PARTY AKTIV MEETING

LD112334 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] A meeting of the Azerbaijan party aktiv took place in Baku today. The meeting discussed the results of the June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the tasks facing the party organization in order to fulfill the plenum's decisions and the directives of Comrade Brezhnev contained in his report at the plenum.

A report was delivered by Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee. In 4 and 1/2 years the republic has produced overall one and a half times more output than in the corresponding period in the Ninth 5-Year Plan. Plans and socialist pledges for the production and sale to the state of grain, cotton, vegetables, grapes and livestock breeding products were fulfilled and exceeded. While analyzing the tasks that have to be solved during the period of preparation for the 26th CPSU Congress, the participants in the meeting revealed shortcomings in work. The meeting outlined measures to mobilize communists and all working people of the republic successfully to fulfill the plans for the final year of the 5-year-period and to mark the forthcoming party congress in a worthy fashion. On the same day, a plenum of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee was held at which a decision was passed to convene the 30th Congress of the Azerbaijan Communist Party on 28 January 1981.

MUSLIM LEADER OUTLINES PLANS FOR SEPTEMBER CELEBRATIONS

LD142206 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] Here are some details about preparations among Soviet Muslims to mark the 1400th Anniversary of Hegira in September.

The Muslim conference will be held in Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan in Central Asia, to celebrate Hegira. The note of the conference will be that the 15th Century of Hegira should be a century of peace and friendship between nations. The initiator of the international meeting is the Muslim Board of Central Asia and Kazakhstan. And now comment by the deputy chairman of the board, Shaykh Yusuf Khan: [Begin recording in Arabic fading to English translation]

Shaykh Yusuf Khan is saying in Arabic that the Muslim Board of Central Asia and Kazakhstan and other Muslim boards in other parts of the country frequently organize such conferences where they can discuss Muslim affairs in the Soviet Union, express their opinions on their solidarity with fellow believers who are fighting against imperialists in the Arab countries. Sheykh Yusuf Khan went on to say that last year in Dushanbe, the capital of Tadzhikistan in Central Asia, a preparatory conference was held for the 1400th Anniversary of Hegira. Muslim participants came from many countries. They decided to celebrate this important anniversary in September in Tashkent and to hold a special conference. Now the Muslim Board of the USSR are making all the necessary preparations for the event. As members of the preparatory committee we have sent more than 170 invitations to religious leaders of Muslim orgnizations in around 70 countries. We are certain that our Muslim brothers in other countries, regardless of the political policies of their governments and despite differences in the social and political systems of their countries, will accept our invitations and take part in our Tashkent conference which has only one aim--to increase understanding between Muslims in various countries in the interests of world peace and friendship between nations. We would like the 15th Century of Hegira to be a century of peace and friendship on earth. [end recording]

And so Soviet Muslims are getting ready for their big holiday. In Tashkent, [words indistinct] and other cities of Central Asia many mosques have been remodelled and prepared for the event. Recently a new edition of the Koran was published and an exhibition of Islam in the Soviet Union was arranged, and records of readings from the Koran were released. Soviet Muslims are certain that the September international conference of Muslims will make a new contribution to Islamic thought and to the cause of peace and social progress around the world.

## ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

### FULFILLMENT OF HALF-YEARLY INDUSTRIAL PLANS CITED

LD142110 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Summary] Half-yearly plans have been fulfilled ahead of schedule by industry in Moscow, Leningrad, Georgia, Lithuania, Moldavia and Armenia. Plans for the volume of marketing of production and for increased labor productivity have been fulfilled by associations and enterprises of the gas industry, chemical and oil industry machine-building, instrument-making, tractor and agricultural machine-building and the medical industry.

"At the same time some ministries have not taken the necessary measures to make up the arrears which were allowed to accumulate earlier. The fulfillment of set tasks has not been ensured by a number of enterprises in ferrous metallurgy, the chemical industry and the construction materials industry."

### EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA ARTICLES ON MANAGEMENT

LD141041 [Editorial Report] Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 28 Signed to Press 7 July 1980 carries the following three articles under the rubric "New Management Methods in Action":

On page 7 a 2,000-word article entitled "Introducing New Management Methods in Conformity With the Plan" written by B.I. Gostev, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Planning and Finance Organs Department, outlining progress in implementing the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers July 1979 resolutions on improving planning and the economic mechanism as a whole. The article goes on to examine the tasks which lie ahead in this sphere.

On page 8 a 1,100-word article under the general headline "Ensuring That Planning Is Equal to Modern Demands" entitled "On a Common and Methodical Basis" written by A.V. Bachurin, deputy chairman of USSR Gosplan, discussing ways of ensuring that targets, indicators and economic norms for the 11th 5-Year Plan are accurately determined.

On page 10 a 1,100-word article under the general headline "Developing Financially-Autonomous Methods From Team to Ministry Level" entitled "Economic Levers and Incentives" written by S.A. Sitaryan, USSR deputy minister of finance, on ways of ensuring that greater and more effective use is made of economic levers and incentives and of extending the introduction of financially-autonomous methods at all administrative levels.

### FIRST DEPUTY MINISTER ON COAL INDUSTRY PROBLEMS

LD110805 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 4 July 1980 carries on page 2, under the headline "Ensure a Full Workload for Coal Complexes," a 2,000-word article by V. Nikitin, USSR first deputy minister of the coal industry, examining the reasons why the results obtained from the introductions of "mechanized complexes" in the coal industry "have proved substantially lower than we are entitled to expect." Dismissing in a paragraph the "so-called objective reasons" for this situation, Nikitin goes on to outline the "serious shortcomings in the utilization of complexes" and deficiences of mining technique which he believes lie at the root of the problem. In particular, he criticizes: The cutting of excessively long longwalls, which decreases the workload of each complex; the cutting of drifts that are too small in cross section; the use of maintenance and repair shifts as mining shifts; and delays in installing and dismantling mechanized complexes in the mineworkings.

MINISTER DISCUSSES INDUSTRY ON 'FISHERY WORKER'S DAY'

LD112214 Moscow TASS in English 2114 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 11, TASS--"The fishing industry of the USSR at present possesses the most up-to-date fish-catching, processing and transport refrigerator fleet fitted out with newest equipment," Vladimir Kamentsev, the USSR minister of fisheries, told a TASS correspondent in connection with the "Fishery Worker's Day," a trade holiday which is marked in the USSR on July 13. In recent years the facilities of the shore fish-processing enterprises, ship repair yards, fishing seaports, cold stores as well as lake and pond fish farms, and fishery cooperatives have been considerably renovated and expanded.

"The fisheries," the minister pointed out, "are assigned a big role in increasing the country's food resources: It satisfies a quarter of population's all requirements for meat-poultry-and-dairy diet. There is now 17.5 kg of fish a year per capita in the USSR on an average."

The fishing industry is also a big supplier of not only foodstuffs but also fish meal, vitamins, fish fat, fertilizers and other products. Nowadays 1,200 various kinds of products are made out of fish and marine products in the USSR.

More than 16 million tons of fish food products and about 11,000 million conventional cans were produced in the USSR in the period of 1976-1979.

In 1980 the Soviet fishery workers are to catch more than nine million tons of fish, out of which 4.2 million tons of fish food products is to be produced. 12 percent more than last year. "The plan for the first half-year," the minister said, "has been exceeded by many indicators despite the utterly adverse hydrometeorological situation and the complexity of sea fisheries in the conditions of introduction of economic fishery zones. It is exactly ocean fisheries that account for 90 percent of the USSR's entire amount of fish and marine products, almost 85 percent of food fish products, a half of canned-fish amount, and almost the entire amount of fish meal."

"Fish products figure appreciably on the Soviet export list," Vladimir Kamentsev emphasized. "The USSR is one of the main suppliers of sturgeon delicacies to the world market. Black and red caviar, crabs and salmons are exported in large amounts."

The USSR Ministry of Fisheries cooperates with 40 countries. "New forms of international cooperation in fisheries--mixed companies and joint expeditions--develop successfully. The Soviet-Italian society Sovitpesca, the Soviet-Swedish Skarus, and the Soviet-American Sovam, and others operate well and efficiently," the minister pointed out.

USUBALIYEV ON KIRGIZIAN CONSTRUCTION PROBLEMS

LD111359 [Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 2 July 1980 publishes on pages 2 and 3 under the headline "Constructing Rapidly, Economically, and To a High Standard" a 12,000-word KIRTAG-attributed abridged version of a report deliberated by T.U. Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee, at a 30 June meeting of the republic's party and economic aktiv describing problems and shortcomings in the republic's construction industry and ways of resolving them in the light of the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum.

HARVEST PREPARATIONS AHEAD OF LAST YEAR DESPITE PROBLEMS

LD150749 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jul 80 p 1

[A. Pazhitnev Agricultural Review: "The Call of the Fields"]

[Excerpts] Many factors go to make up success in harvest work. However, the facts show that the most decisive condition today is skillful work organization in the fields. Success is achieved by those who make efficient use of equipment, exploit every minute of working time and work hard to find ways of improving working and leisure conditions for harvest workers.

"A great deal has been done on the eve of the harvest to this end," USSR Deputy Agriculture Minister N. Stolbushkin reported. "Special attention has been paid to improving labor organization. This year's cereal harvest is characterized by practically universal use of the Ipatovskiy farmers' method. Judge for yourself: of the 708,000 combines on the farms 650,000, or 92 percent, will operate in harvesting and transport complexes. An even greater concentration of equipment and manpower has been achieved: 57,000 complexes have been formed this year compared with last year's 58,000. As a result of amalgamation their potential has increased and servicing for units is better. This will mean more productive use of machinery."

One important measure is strengthening the technical base of harvesting and transport subunits. In addition to the plan, the countryside has been allocated 1,000 more motor vehicle repair shops than last year and has been provided with mobile welding units. The number of complexes equipped with communications facilities has increased.

The harvest border is moving farther and farther north. It is the duty of farmers on every farm, in every rayon and oblast to be fully ready the day harvest work begins. In general harvesting equipment is in a better state than it was at the same time last year. There are more combines, reapers and grain-cleaning machines in working order.

In a number of places, however, the rate of equipment preparation is poor. USSR Central Statistical Administration data indicate that combine repairs have been slow on farms and at State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment to Agriculture enterprises in Kuybyshevskaya, Novosibirskaya, Sverdlovskaya and some other oblasts. Nor are all the machines participating in feed harvest.

Improved material and technical supplies for farms would contribute significantly to the successful application of progressive forms of work organization during harvesting and, consequently, to increased labor productivity. Unfortunately, supplies are still lagging behind demand. Only around one-third of complexes have their own mobile technical servicing facilities, and only 12- percent are supplied with standard trailers. Working people in industry and planning organs should pay serious attention to this aspect of the job.

A number of enterprises are failing to fulfill targets on the delivery of equipment to the countryside. In the 6-month period the Taganrog combine plant has failed to deliver 457 combines, the Kharkov tractor and automobile chassis plant has failed to deliver almost as many tractors. The Tula combine plant and the Krasnoyarsk grain-harvesting combine associations failed to fulfill 6-month plans for the delivery of spare parts for harvesting equipment.

Questions relating to supplies of petroleum products for harvest needs must also be solved more efficiently. Whereas diesel fuel stocks on the country's farms are at last year's level, the gasoline level is 63,000 tons down.

Because of the shortage of these products some sovkhozes and kolkhozes in Stavropolskiy Kray are filling tanks with fuel brought directly from oil depots without letting it settle. This will not exactly do wonders for the machinery.

GRAIN HARVEST DELAYS, FODDER SUPPLY 'COMPLACENCY' HIT

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[AZERINFORM report "Higher Rates and Quality in Agricultural Work": conference at the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee"]

[Text] The Azerbaijan CP Central Committee has held a conference of leaders of agricultural and a number of other ministries and departments to discuss specific measures to implement the CPSU Central Committee June (1980) Plenum decisions and the instructions given in the report at the plenum by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in the agricultural sphere.

Reports were delivered by M. G. Askerov, the republic's agriculture minister; A. N. Asadullayev, first deputy Chairman of the State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking; P. M. Akhmedov, first deputy chairman of Azplodoovoshchprom; Kh. G. Kerimov, chairman of the republic's State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture; and F. I. Kengerli, chief of the Azerbaijan railroad. They reported on the progress of the grain and fodder harvests, the harvesting of vegetables and other agricultural work, the provision of kolkhozes and sovkhozes with harvesting and other machinery, transport facilities and fuel. They talked about the socialist competition launched among rural working people to fulfill the plans and socialist pledges of the final 5-year plan a year ahead of schedule and to give a worthy greeting to the 26th CPSU Congress.

Comrade G. A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, addressed the conference. He stressed the enormous significance for the party and the country of the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum resolution on convening the 26th CPSU Congress, and of the provisions and conclusions contained in the clear, highly informative report at the plenum by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, of successfully fulfilling and overfulfilling the plan for the final year of the 10th 5-Year Plan particularly in the agricultural sphere, is especially important.

Mass grain cutting has begun in the republic's fields. Many farms and rayons which have grown a good crop are conducting the harvest in an organized manner. Belokanskiy, Bardinskiy, Agdamskiy, Zhdanovskiy and Sabirabadskiy rayons, for example, have all obtained 40 or more quintals of grain per hectare. However, over the republic as a whole the pace of grain harvesting is unjustifiably sluggish and lagging far behind the fixed schedules. Harvesting began on 10 June, yet maximum daily totals for harvested area and harvesting combine productivity were reached only after 15 days, and output per combine on average over the republic was just a little over 6 hectares. In some rayons this indicator was half that level. Of course, a certain portion of the lag in harvesting can be put down to rain on certain days. But there are rayons where there was practically no rain yet where harvesting rates were low. The harvesting has been badly organized in Pushkinskiy, Salyanskiy, Dzhebrailskiy, Akhsuinskiy, Kyurdamirskiy, Divichinskiy, Zardobskiy, Fizulinskiy, Masallinskiy and a number of other rayons.

Serious complaints must be leveled at the State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking and Azplodoovoshchprom, whose specialized sovkhozes are not paying proper attention to grain growing [zernovoye khozyaystvo].

The main cause of this lag lies in a formal, irresponsible attitude to the task. Machinery has not in fact been made ready everywhere. According to Central Statistical Administration figures, on 16 June over 4,000 harvest combines were considered complete ready for work, but many fewer have been used in the harvest. [paragraph continues]

A considerable number of harvest combines thought to be in working order broke down on the very first day of harvesting. Yardymlinskiy, Udzharskiy, Agdashskiy rayons, the Nakhichevanskaya ASSR and the Nagorno-Karabakhskaya Autonomous Oblast failed to ensure that harvesting combines were properly prepared. The situation is even worse with regard to truck transport.

Nor can we be satisfied with the yield which, according to Central Statistical Administration figures, was 23.9 quintals per hectare to 28 June, when 30 percent of the area had been harvested. The standing crop is better than the yield we are actually obtaining. And, of course, grain not cut at the right time and dispatched to the granaries quickly also loses its physical and biological qualities. Nor can the slow rate of grain deliveries to reception centers be justified. The need to speed up the harvest and delivery of grain to the state is also dictated by the extremely hot weather, which can cause grain crops to fall.

The appropriate ministries and departments, local party, soviet and agricultural organs must now direct all their efforts toward efficient organization of harvest work and a fundamental improvement in grain crop harvesting. At least 30,000-35,000 hectares of grain crops must be cut perday, and the potential exists to do this. In the next few days the harvest should be completed in lowland areas, and by 10 July it should be completed over almost the entire republic. We must take care to lay in good seed stocks and establish dependable supplies of seed from the top strains.

The pace of fodder harvest--hay making and storing of cured hay and silage--needs to be sharply increased. The comrades at the local level must not rest content because there is a good stand of grass this year and the republic is outstripping last year's indicators for coarse fodder harvest. Despite the fact that grain crops have been harvested over a large area, straw procurement is considerably behind and, less grass meal has been produced than last year. We must look ahead and take as our guide the crucial tasks set by the party and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in terms of supplying public stockraising with as much varied and high-quality feed as possible.

The republic's stand of grass is indeed good, but unfortunately the fact has led to complacency in a number of rayons and a willingness to linger and not hurry. Such practice eventually results in delay and consequently not only a reduction in the amount of fodder harvested but also a deterioration in its quality. The majority of rayons including Divichinskiy, Dzhebrailskiy, Yevlakhskiy, Zardobskiy, Udzharskiy, Fizulinskiy, Kubinskiy, Kazakhskiy, Pushkinskiy, Salyanskiy, Akhsuinskiy and others are not showing proper concern about fodder. The situation must be rectified in the immediate future, and rates of fodder harvesting and procurement must be sharply increased everywhere, but not to the detriment of quality.

Comrade Aliyev went on to note that on the whole the state of the cotton crop is good. It is developing 5-7 days ahead of the corresponding period last year. Further acceleration of the plants' development can be ensured through the skillful organization of work in the cotton fields. Maximum vigilance and skill is required from cotton growers in the struggle against pests and plant diseases. Delay in taking essential measures in this area can be very costly and lead to harvest losses. The decisive time of cotton harvesting is approaching. All measures must be carefully thought out, nothing must be forgotten, and everything outlined at the zonal cotton growers' conferences must be implemented.

The state of the vineyards, which promise a good harvest, is pleasing. But here again we must not relax our efforts in cultivating the plantations and preventing the appearance of disease and vine pests. As for vegetable growing, in this sector some rayons have permitted certain errors and blunders. The republic is lagging behind last year's rates in the delivery of vegetables to the state. [paragraph continues]

Because of unfavorable weather the cabbage and cucumber crops are smaller than planned, and this shortfall must be compensated by increasing yeilds of tomatoes and other vegetable products and also by second sowings of vegetables.

As always, the main problem is still quality. At times, in pursuit of gross output totals, Azplodovoshchprom leaders forget about this important factor and dispatch poor-quality produce, which then causes customers to make serious and valid complaints. Strict quality control must be established in all sectors of the harvesting, loading and unloading, and processing of vegetables. This year we must and can produce considerably more high-quality vegetables than last year. This also applies to fruit, whose harvest is also expected to be good.

Comrade Aliyev dwelled particularly on the need for (Azerittifak) to increase purchases of surplus agricultural produce from the population. We cannot allow it to be taken out of the republic for the purpose of speculation. The task of administrative organs is to prevent and combat the misappropriation and squandering of grain, vegetables and other agricultural produce during harvesting and transportation.

Noting the definite successes achieved by the republic's stock raisers, who have exceeded the half-year plans for the sale of milk, meat, eggs and wool to the state, Comrade Aliyev indicated the need to further improve work on farmsteads. In addition to the procurement of feed for the winter, more attention must now be given to the summer upkeep of livestock and poultry and to the provision of sufficient quantities of green and other fodder for them. All work on farmsteads must be organized in such a way as to obtain as much meat, milk and other livestock produce as possible in the summer months.

Comrade Aliyev stressed the important role of the mass information and propaganda media--the press, television and radio--in the implementation of tasks in the agricultural sphere. It is their duty to illuminate profoundly and comprehensively all states of agricultural work on an efficient, daily basis, to give timely support to all that is new and progressive, sharply to criticize shortcomings and to name those to blame for delays, irrespective of their position. The force of the printed word and topical television and radio broadcasts must help to keep socialist competition at a high pitch and increase its effectiveness.

In this connection Comrade Aliyev pointed to the need to step up in every way organizational work on further raising the efficiency of socialist competition, moral and material incentives for those competing, and propaganda of leading workers' experience. It is also necessary to provide all those working in the fields with good food and model trade, consumer, medical and cultural services.

In conclusion Comrade Aliyev expressed confidence that, fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee June (1980) Plenum decisions and implementing Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions, the republic's rural working people will complete the 10th 5-Year Plan with new great successes and will mark the 26th party congress with worthy deeds. Participating in the conference's work were A.I. Ibragimov, member of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Bureau, and I.N. Askerov, Z.I. Guseynova and G.Sh. Efendiyev, candidate members of the Central Committee Bureau.